THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

THE GREAT CONTEST.

A Rebel Battery Silenced—The Canal Nearly Done Firing near Petersburg—Retaliation—Exchanges Proposed.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, October 11.—Our gunboat and shore batteries to-day succeeded in silencing the Rebel battery on the south side of the James river, with which they had recently frequently been able to throw shell into Dutch Gap, to the annoyance of our working party there. Work on the latter is rapidly approaching completion, and promises to prove a success.

Matters in front are without material change.

At nine o'clock this evening very rapid and heavy firing is heard from the direction of Petersburg, which would seem to indicate that an engagement was going on on Meade's left.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES IN THE FIELD, NEAR RICHMOND, October 12.—Major-General Butler, having ascertained through the testimony of deserters and others, that the Rebel authorities had placed our negro soldiers, captured in recent engagements, at hard labor on their fortifications in our front, by neglect to furnish them rations, thereby compelling them to sell their clothes to the Confederate soldiers for food, has this day notified Commissioner Ould, by flag of truce, that he shall place a like number of Rebel prisoners at work in Dutch Gap, under fire, in retaliation therefor.

Eighty-seven men were ordered from City Point this evening, and will be set at work as above stated, unless a satisfactory answer shall be received from the Rebel Commissioner by 11 o'clock to-morrow. It is understood that an additional number of Rebel prisoners will be ordered for the same destination immediately.

The same flag of truce bears a proposition from General Butler for an exchange according to the equivalents of assimilated rank as set forth in the cartel of all our prisoners from the naval service held by them, man for man, the excess to be made up in officers and men on either part from the army.

No change on our front.

At the Left.

WARREN STATION, VA., October 12.—We are having delightful Indian summer weather here now, and never since the commencement of the war has the army so fully felt its own strength in relation to that of the enemy. Never has the army been relatively so strong and so confident of complete success in the next general movement. The soldiers now see the beginning of the end for themselves, and are very eager to close up the affair before the cold weather and go home.

A desperate charge was made against the middle of the 2d Corps' line (the old formed line in front of Petersburg) last night, but was successfully repulsed, as usual, by that Corps. Very few casualties on our side.

Of the situation, I can only say at present, in addition to what I have already said, that there is no such thing thought of here as to the Army's going into winter-quarters this side of Richmond and Petersburg, and not the least particle of doubt of General Grant's being able to take both these places whenever he has a mind to say the word.

The only cause of delay is for the purpose of getting the full benefit of the new levies, and making the victory as easy, cheap, and complete as possible. The thing will no doubt be accomplished before the 1st of November at the furthest.

Among the refugees that lately came in, on the right, was one Libby, the keeper of the celebrated Libby Prison, named after him. It is said that General Butler refused to receive him as a refugee, and had him put under guard with the prisoners on hand.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Renewal of Guerilla Depredations on the Virginia Railroads.

TRAINS BURNED AND PASSENGERS ROBBED.

MARTINSBURG, Oct. 14.—There is scarcely any news from the front. Colonel Tolles, when last heard from, was worse and not expected to live long. His wife arrived here this morning on her way to the front. Dr. Ohlenschlager is dead. His last words were a statement that he received his wounds after he had surrendered. He was a very popular young surgeon, of fine abilities, combined with great energy of character, and, like Colonel Tolles, was from the State of New Jersey.

Moseby made a most audacious and successful attack upon the westward bound railway express train, about eleven miles east of this point, at a place known as Quincy siding. The engine was thrown from the track and two paymasters and several other officers were captured, with over two hundred thousand dollars in Government funds. The passengers were robbed of their money and valuables, and the cars set on fire, burning all the property and two persons, whose names could not be ascertained. The engineer and fireman were badly scalded, and their recovery is doubtful.

The two bodies burned may have been corpses in boxes on their way home. They were buried on the spot. One was a male, the other a female; but they were not identified. The engineer, fireman, and through-baggage man were all injured; the others were harmed, so far as known. Some of the ladies lost all their baggage, and Paul Clifford Moseby, who was present himself, told them the politest tones it should be restored to them; but, however, rode off and forgot it.

The two paymasters were Majors Ruggles and Moore, who together had something over $70,000. An Adams Express agent was on board, with an iron chest containing some $1000 or $6000. The robbers did not open it, but it was found with the train, and of course all the papers were destroyed.

A brigade of cavalry assigned to the Harper's Ferry military district would prevent all these incursions; and the Government owes it not only to the railroad company, but to the public generally, who are to receive their supplies of fuel by that route, to afford the protection needed. The inhabitants of Washington and Baltimore depend upon this route for their coal for the winter.

The running of the trains was only interfered with by the train that was lost. The wreck was cleared up and the trains all enabled to pass regularly this afternoon, and no further annoyance is anticipated, as new dispositions of troops have now been made.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Romance of the War—Cupid Incites a Son or Mars to Treason.

The Memphis *Argus* tells the following story:—We learn from a gentleman lately from Morrisania, Louisiana, that there is now on trial at that place, by court-martial, a young officer, attached as Adjutant to a New York regiment, charged with attempting to betray his men into an ambuscade. It seems that the unfortunate young man became enamored of a young lady, the daughter of a wealthy planter residing not far from the coast: and that, desiring to make her his wife, he proposed and was accepted, on condition that he would betray his command to a Confederate force to be conveniently ambushed. In an unguarded moment he accepted the proposition. Accordingly, plans were laid, and the commanders of the Confederate forces near by were communicated with. A proper pretext given the day appointed the whole force at Morrisania was marched up in search of the enemy, it had been asserted, had been depredating in the neighboring plantations. Before they had gone far, the Colonel commanding, from the wardness of the traitor, suspecting that all was not right, halted the column, and, posting pickets securely, immediately commenced an investigation, which resulted in the confession of the accomplice of one of the companies, who had been trusted with the secret by the Adjutant. The Colonel thereupon marched his men back to their quarters, and promptly ordered a court-martial for the trial of the officer, who, there is little doubt, will be convicted. If this does not smack of the romance of war, nothing that we have heard of in the past four years can be so accounted."

THE BLOODIEST DRAMA OF THE WAR ABOUT TO BE ENACTED!—A Petersburg paper of the 7th inst says of the situation there:—"There is little doubt that we are on the eve of stirring events in this vicinity. All appearances indicate that not many days will elapse before the ball will be opened in good earnest, and that the bloodiest drama of the war will be enacted on the stage in front of Petersburg. Grant may feint as much as he chooses below Richmond, but his real designs are here, and here he will deal his heaviest blows."

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Address of the National Union Executive Committee to the People of the United States.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK, October 14.—Fellow Citizens:—The elections of Tuesday last give splendid auguries of the result of the Presidential contest, now so near at hand. The great Central States of the Union have pronounced, in unmistakable tones, their condemnation of the principles, the purposes, and the candidates of the Chicago Convention.

Although the great issue was presented only indirectly for their action, they have branded as *false* the declaration of that assemblage that the war for the restoration of the Union has proved a "failure;" and have stigmatized, as unpatriotic and cowardly, its demand, made in the midst of our most splendid triumphs, for a "cessation of hostilities," and a compromise with the men who are assailing, in armed rebellion, the nation's life.

In Pennsylvania, the old Keystone State, although there was no State ticket to arouse enthusiasm or stimulate exertion, the Union men have elected *sixteen* out of the *twenty-four* members of Congress, secured a large majority in both branches of the Legislature, and carried the State by a popular majority of not less than fifteen thousand.

In Ohio, without any special effort, the Union men have elected sixteen members of Congress out of nineteen; the Chicago candidate for the Vice-Presidency, George H. Pendleton, has been overwhelmed in his own district,—all the prominent leaders of the Chicago movement who dared to present themselves for public judgment have been condemned by decisive verdicts,—the Legislature has a large Union majority in both branches, and in the State at large the Union cause has a popular majority of not less than eighty thousand.

In Indiana, where the Copperheads made the most desperate and determined struggle, they have met the most signal defeat and overthrow. Their organization was perfect, their means abundant, and their efforts marked by the utmost vigor and determination. But they have been utterly routed by the most decisive majority which the State has given for many years. Although she had more than forty thousand soldiers in the field, from whom the Opposition party had withheld the right to vote, the Union men in that gallant State have gained three members of Congress, sent Schuyler Colfax back, in spite of the most desperate efforts to defeat him, to the seat he has so long adorned, chosen a Union Legislature, re-elected the gallant and patriotic Governor Morton by 15,000 majority, and overwhelmed, with the lasting stigma of popular condemnation, the conspirators who had dared, in aid of the Rebellion, to organize upon her soil a movement of armed resistance to the Constitutional authority of the United States.

Fellow-Citizens!—These results may well fill your hearts with confidence that in November the popular voice will demand that the Rebellion be crushed by "force of arms," and that there be no cessation of hostilities until the integrity of the Union is restored and the supremacy of the Constitution re-established over every foot of the national domain. They leave no room for doubt as to the settled sentiment and purpose of the American people.

The Union victories of September in Vermont and Maine indicated unmistakably the feelings of New England. New York has never failed to sympathize in political sentiments with Pennsylvania. Illinois always votes with Indiana, and the overwhelming majority in Ohio renders certain the verdict of the mighty West.

But take care that the very splendor of these victories does not betray you into fatal inactivity! Let them stimulate you to fresh exertions—not lull you into a false security! These contests are only the preliminary skirmishes of the grand engagement. The battle is but just begun; it will not be closed until the last vote drops into the ballot-box at sunset on the 8th of November next. Our opponents now will not abandon the contest; they will only fight with the greater desperation on account of the check they have sustained.

Besides this, it is not enough that we secure a victory. The Union cause deserves and demands at our hands an overwhelming triumph. We owe it to the flag we serve; to the memory of the noble hearts who have died in its defense; to the heroes who are even now rallying, in blood and fire, to the rescue of its starry folds, to put such a brand of popular condemnation upon its foes as shall leave them neither heart nor strength to assail it from this time forward forever!

Signs, moreover, are not wanting that the allies of rebellion, represented at Chicago, are prepared, if the contest be close, to resist the verdict of the people now, as it was resisted four years ago, by armed rebellion. Threats of such a purpose have been freely uttered. Secret organizations, looking to such a movement, have been perfected. Arms and ammunition have been secretly accumulated in the Western States. And the Chicago Convention itself refused to adjourn *sine die* after its legitimate business had been transacted, but on motion of Wickliffe, of Kentucky, an open ally of the Rebellion, and in imitation of the Jacobin clubs of revolutionary France, resolved itself into a permanent body, for the avowed purpose of taking such steps as emergencies might require between now and the 4th of March next. To what do these preparations look, if not to a repetition on Northern soil of the secession movement in the Southern States; to fresh attempts to arouse rebellion against the will of the people, if that will should be pronounced against them?

For these reasons, fellow-citizens, and for every reason connected with the welfare, the honor, the salvation of our beloved country, it is of the utmost importance that you give in November an overwhelming majority for the Union cause. With proper exertion you can carry every loyal State in the Union for the Union candidates. Let that be the aim of your efforts! Be content with nothing less. Remember that the contest is not one for party ascendency. You are not fighting for a party victory.

The stake for which you are contending is nothing less than the honor and the life of your country. Remember that failure now is failure forever; that a triumph of the cessation and surrender policy of the Chicago Convention leads inevitably to a recognition of the Rebel Confederacy, with slavery as its corner-stone; to the disruption of this glorious Union and the overthrow, of democratic and republican principles all over the world.

Give not such a triumph to the foes of freedom abroad and the enemies of equal rights at home! Let not England and France thus glory in the destruction of this Imperial Republic. Let the world understand that the American people still cling to the principles of their fathers—that they will still maintain against all hostility the integrity of their Union, the authority of the Constitution, and the honor and supremacy of their glorious flag.

We call upon Union Committees, Loyal Leagues, and all other organizations formed for the purpose of vindicating and maintaining the Union cause, to redouble their efforts. Let them perfect their organization, instantly, everywhere. Let them send to this Committee for such documents as will enlighten the people in their respective localities upon the great issues involved in the canvass;—they will be furnished gratuitously, on the sole condition that they are faithfully used.

Let speakers in every town and every district address the judgment and patriotic sentiment of the people, and rally them to the support and defense of our principles and candidates. Let full and prompt provision be made in advance for bringing voters to the polls, for preventing frauds, and securing in this sharp crisis of the country's fate the vote of every citizen who has an interest in the preservation of the nation's life.

Let special care be taken to secure, for every soldier and for every sailor, who is fighting in the field or on the sea in defense of the country and its flag, the exercise of his right to vote. If any man's right of suffrage is sacred it is his. See to it that he is not deprived of it by negligence, or cheated in its exercise by fraud. Send agents to the army to secure it for him. Where the action of hostile legislatures has refused him the right to vote in the field, procure for him a furlough, if military necessity will allow, that he may vote at home.

Fellow-citizens!—But one month more remains for effort. If that month be properly employed, the vote of every loyal State can be secured for the representatives and candidates of the Union cause. There is not one among them all that, upon any just and fair canvass, will deliberately pronounce the war in which so many of our sons and brothers have laid down their lives a "failure," or echo the demand of the Chicago Convention for a cessation of hostilities just on the eve of victory, and for a disgraceful surrender to an exhausted and beaten foe.

On behalf of the National Union Executive Committee.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Chairman.

F. D. SHERRY, Secretary.

SHRINK DOUBLE.—An old miser, who was notoriously parsimonious, being ill, was obliged reluctantly to consult a doctor. "What shall I do with my head?" said the old man, "it's so dizzy I seem to see double." The doctor wrote a prescription and retired:—"When you see double, you will find relief if you count your money."

THIRD EDITION

RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

MAJORITIES AS FAR AS RECEIVED.

COUNTIES.	1863. GOVERNOR. Curtin.	Woodward.	1864. Union.	Democratic.
Adams	2,099	2,917	6,503	430
Allegheny	17,758	10,651	.....	.....
Armstrong	3,146	2,777	119	.....
Beaver	3,037	2,004	709	.....
Bedford	2,422	2,804	.....	382
Berks	6,925	12,527	.....	6,602
Blair	3,283	2,386	376	.....
Bradford	4,722	2,984	3,000	.....
Bucks	6,296	6,846	.....	93
Butler	3,378	3,754	276	.....
Cambria	2,104	1,630	.....	1,273
Cameron	318	216	66	.....
Carbon	1,542	2,110	.....	512
Centre	2,114	2,646	.....	653
Chester	7,988	5,480	2,508	.....
Clarion	1,818	2,468	.....	1,000
Clearfield	1,747	2,781	.....	1,036
Clinton	1,607	1,117	490	.....
Columbia	1,566	2,347	.....	1,273
Crawford	4,341	4,256	1,493	.....
Cumberland	2,870	3,051	.....	681
Dauphin	3,069	4,057	.....	988
Delaware	2,462	1,789	1,259	.....
Elk	397	742	.....	345
Erie	6,270	5,250	2,091	.....
Fayette	3,091	2,794	.....	293
Forest	91	38	.....	53
Franklin	3,876	3,710	.....	166
Fulton	701	1,077	.....	1,003
Greene	1,491	2,900	.....	1,409
Huntingdon	3,230	2,181	811	.....
Indiana	3,261	1,751	1,510	.....
Jefferson	1,754	1,603	50	.....
Juniata	1,456	1,737	.....	281
Lancaster	12,241	7,502	4,584	.....
Lawrence	1,963	1,251	1,050	.....
Lebanon	3,038	2,051	718	.....
Lehigh	4,958	5,326	.....	2,047
Luzerne	7,022	9,095	.....	1,345
Lycoming	3,411	3,265	200	.....
McKean	727	529	176	.....
Mercer	4,000	3,403	700	.....
Mifflin	1,749	1,748	1	.....
Monroe	981	1,274	.....	1,619
Montgomery	6,038	7,380	.....	1,381
Montour	1,112	1,447	.....	413
Northampton	3,951	4,829	.....	2,951
Northumberland	2,708	3,525	.....	817
Perry	2,798	2,720	78	.....
Philadelphia	44,274	37,393	7,000	.....
Pike	224	1,151	.....	1,000
Potter	1,429	439	990	.....
Schuylkill	6,668	8,047	.....	1,379
Snyder	1,268	1,231	181	.....
Somerset	3,061	1,725	908	.....
Sullivan	359	173	.....	186
Susquehanna	4,134	2,933	894	.....
Tioga	4,504	1,817	3,073	.....
Union	2,095	1,250	16	.....
Venango	2,285	2,079	.....	206
Warren	2,271	1,566	705	.....
Washington	4,642	4,371	200	.....
Wayne	2,221	3,157	.....	936
Westmoreland	5,894	5,581	.....	1,429
Wyoming	1,379	1,410	.....	31
York	5,052	3,039	.....	2,200
Totals	269,496	254,171	44,958	39,073
	254,171		39,073	
Union majority	15,325		5,735	
Total vote in 1863 was	523,667			

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Nineteenth District.

RIDGWAY, October 14.—Elk county (official) gives Bigler (Dem.) 644, and Schofield (Union) 207. Democratic majority 437, and gain 51.

THE CANADIAN CONFERENCE.

QUEBEC, October 15.—Nothing authentic has been learned concerning the action of the Convention yesterday, to form a Union of the British Provinces.

The Executive Council entertained the delegates with a splendid ball and dinner last night, and to-night the Board of Trade will give a dinner to the delegates. Prominent English newspapers represent that much interest is felt in England in the progress of the negotiations.

GUERILLA OUTRAGES IN MARYLAND.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—Information has reached here that yesterday afternoon about one hundred of White's guerillas crossed at a ford of the Potomac six miles above Edwards' Ferry, and advanced to Poolesville, Maryland where they drove out the citizens and committed much damage. There are additional reports, but they are not authenticated, that later in the day another guerilla band crossed near the Monocacy and moved down the Rockville road.

Fire in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, October 15.—A cotton mill in Clayville, owned by W. B. Matthewson, and run by Lindsay Jordan, was burned last night. It was insured in this city for $17,500.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 14.

Judge Taney's Funeral.

President Lincoln, Secretary Seward, and other members of the Administration, accompanied the corpse of the late Chief Justice Taney to the railway depot this morning. The funeral takes place at Frederick to-day.

Pursuit of Moseby.

Nothing has been heard from the cavalry sent in pursuit of Moseby by General Stevenson.

Death of Joshua Bates.

The death of Mr. Joshua Bates, the eminent London banker, of the house of Baring Brothers & Company, took place in London on the 24th of September, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Mr. Bates was born in Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1788, and was descended from a family of emigrants from England which occupies a conspicuous place in the early history of Massachusetts. After receiving the usual education of a New England country village, he entered a counting-house in Boston, where he gained his first knowledge of mercantile affairs, and was soon distinguished for his capacity and aptitude for business.

Passing into the employment of the celebrated William Gray, the leading merchant of Massachusetts, he was placed in charge of highly responsible trusts, even before the attainment of his majority; and during the troubles with England prior to the war of 1812, was despatched to Europe with a view to protecting the interests of his employer, many of whose vessels had been captured both by Great Britain and France. In this new field of effort he was brought into intimate relations with the great commercial and banking houses of Europe, especially those of the Hopes and Barings, and soon acquired a reputation for ability, integrity, and sound judgment which gave him not a little influence in the highest commercial circles.

In 1826, he established a mercantile house in London in connection with Mr. John Baring, under the firm of Bates & Baring, and was subsequently made a partner in the distinguished firm of Baring Brothers & Company, of which he continued an active and efficient member until the time of his death. In 1854, when a commission was arranged to settle claims of citizens of the United States on the British Government, and of subjects of Great Britain against the United States, chiefly for spoliations committed during the war, Mr. Bates was appointed umpire between the British and American Commissioners in all cases where they should disagree.

He performed the duties of this honorable and delicate office with a promptness, impartiality, and fidelity which gave entire satisfaction to both parties. In 1862 he was informed of the plan of establishing a free public library in the city of Boston, and at once appropriated the sum of $50,000 for the accomplishment of the object, besides a donation of between 20,000 and 30,000 volumes of books, after the completion of the building. Mr. Bates preserved to the last life interest in his native country, and watched the eventful struggle with the Rebels of the South with the deepest anxiety and with all his sympathies on the side of the Union.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—SIX A. M., 43. Noon, 59. One P. M., 61. Wind, W. N. W.

CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.—A meeting of the members of the Philadelphia Bench and Bar was held this morning in the United States Circuit Court Room, Hon. Justice Grier presiding, and Hon. George Sharswood acting as Secretary.

Hon. Charles Gibbons moved the appointment of a committee of five to draw up a suitable testimonial of the feelings of the Bar. Messrs. Read, Budd, Wharton, F. C. Brewster, and St. George Tucker Campbell, together with the President and Secretary of the meeting, were appointed as the committee, who, through their chairman, Mr. Read, reported the following resolutions:—

1. *Resolved*, That the Bar of Philadelphia received with deep emotion the intelligence of the death of the Chief Justice of the United States, and meet to-day to record their high sense of his private and public character, and their acknowledgment of the great services he has rendered to the profession and the country during his long tenure of judicial office.

2. *Resolved*, That his purity of character, dignity of demeanor, profound learning, and devotion to the duties of his judicial position, commend him to the Bench for study and commendation.

3. *Resolved*, That it is the wish of the Bar that these proceedings be communicated by the District Attorney to the Federal Court of this circuit at its next session, with a request that they may be entered on its minutes, and a copy be communicated to the family of the deceased and to our brethren of the Maryland Bar.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Remak moved that a bust of the late Chief Justice be ordered and placed in the United States Court Room.

After addresses, complimentary to the deceased, by Judge Cadwalader, Hon. G. M. Wharton, and others, the meeting adjourned.

STREET PARADE.—The Keystone Battery, Captain Hastings, recently returned from the hundred days service, paraded the length of Chestnut street to-day. From the appearance of the members, we judge that they have seen service.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

STEAMSHIP "RECLA" AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, October 15.—The steamer *Recla* from Liverpool, on the 4th instant, via Queenstown on the 5th, arrived here yesterday morning.

Her commercial news is anticipated by the advices per *Caledonian*, at Cape Race.

It is stated that the France-Italian treaty will not be ratified until the capital of Italy is removed to Florence.

The betrothal of the Crown Prince of Russia and the Princess Dagmar of Denmark is officially announced.

Mace's representative arrived in London and announced that the fight with Coburn was off for the present.

DUNDRUM, Ireland, October 5, 2:15 P. M.—Coburn faced the field intended for the scene of the fight, amidst tremendous shouts from an immense multitude.

Mace did not make his appearance, and it is expected that Coburn will claim the stakes.

Another report states that the matter stands over for adjudication by the stakeholder on the 7th instant.

The United States frigate *Ticonderoga* had been ashore near Maranham, but received no damage.

The London *Times* says the capture of Atlanta by Sherman, and the subsequent victories of Sheridan, render the re-election of Lincoln to the Presidency almost certain.

Ten persons were killed, and as many wounded, by the explosion of the powder mills near Roth.

The financial pressure is now believed to be over.

Gold continues to flow into the Bank of England, and the demand for discount is about the usual average.

Consols 88½@88¾ for money.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 15.—Flour has advanced 10@15 cents. Sales of 9000 bbls. at $8.25@8.75 for State; $9 for Ohio, and $10@11 for Southern. Wheat 2 cents higher and very scarce and firm. Corn 1cent higher. Beef dull. Pork firm, sales of 1500 bbls. at $34 for new. Lard firm at 20@20½. Whisky firm; holders demand $2.35, but buyers offer only $2.32.

NEW YORK, October 15.—Stocks are irregular. Chicago and Rock Island, 76; Cumberland preferred, 58; Illinois Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 76½; New York Central, 120½; Pennsylvania Coal, 85; Reading, 104; Hudson River, 122; Canton Company, 34; Missouris, 49; Erie, 97. Old Five-twenty Coupons, 104½; New Fives, 103.108; Five-Forties, 99½; Seven-thirties, first series, 106; Certificates, 99½; Gold Coupons, 106½; Gold, 218¾, and the Board, 217½.

DOINGS OF THE DRAMA.

NEW CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.—The week has offered little novelty. The Warren Troupe, with their delightful combination, have varied their performances every night, giving us stirring and good comedies, if not new ones.

One of the finest performances of the Warren troupe was that of *London Assurance*. Mr. Warren was perfection in "Sir Harcourt Courtley." He had, with the skill and tact which he possesses, contrived to give us all the fun of the piece, and we did not feel the loss of the broad and coarse humor which he is wont to throw in, as most actors make him, but always a gentleman. His self-sufficient is complete, and, indeed, entirely in character. His mannerisms are quite natural, and we cannot but feel that Mr. Warren is personally a worthy descendant of "Gould Goldy," of the Colonial *Marriage*, from whom Boucicault copied him.

Mrs. Gates, Warren's make-up, how natural and artistic! not weird or ancient, but old and quaint, as an old man would do, yet how far removed from caricature! In fact not Mr. Warren smiles on in his dressing-gown, with the old head set up for society; he has not yet put on his harness. In the second act, he sits in front, his entrance he is before the world, and a man again, graceful and fascinating.

Warren has admirable expression of feature helps the effect of his acting by the manner in which he ever saw. In "Sir Peter Teazle" and his "Sir Harcourt Courtly," Mr. Warren, as the present day, has no equal; they have proved him the greatest high comedy artist of his day. Mr. Lewis Baker played the part of "Max Harkaway" with most consummate originality and humor. His acting was on the same level of artistic merit (in its own line) as Mr. Warren's "Sir Harcourt." He drew spirit to the piece, and was greeted each time he appeared with laughter and applause.

Mr. Barron's "Dazzle" was slow and insipid; all the points of "Dazzle" fell to the ground unheeded. Mr. Chapman grows every day as one of the finest and most satisfactory trumping right and left with his cleverness, though he were confusing the words he cannot find. Mr. Sherry is fortunate for such parts as "Charles Courtley;" his pleasing appearance and natural manners render him a host in all comedies where the refined characters of society are represented. "Cool," by a gentleman we saw for the first time, was well and discreetly played. Miss Mestayer's "Fanny" was as usual, clear, we regretted seeing so little of her.

Miss Orton's "Lady Hay Sycamore," though it was not the high-bred Englishwoman with a taste for field sports, and not a female jockey (as often represented), was lively and clever in the scenes with "Sir Harcourt," especially but in the hunting speeches Miss Orton failed altogether. Miss Germon cannot play "Grace," a quiet, high-bred young lady; but she looked pretty, and was quite as much a rustic lady as her words (Mr. Sherry) was the gentleman.

Miss Orton was superbly dressed, but it was perfectly absurd of Miss Germon to change her's between the third and fourth acts, because she could only have had the time in the play to do so between dinner and dinner. But Miss Germon has not artistic intellect enough to care for the dresses or times, where fine clothes are concerned.

The Warren troupe is drawing back to the closest a most distinguished audience. This evening, *Babes in the Wood* and *To Parents and Guardians*.

AT THE WALNUT Miss Thompson, *slightly* assisted by the miserable stock company attached to the theatre, has played only hackneyed pieces. Now, however much an actress may be a favorite with the public, it will tire of seeing her pet partially in the same parts, especially parts played to death by other artists. The London list of plays contains many that would suit Miss Thompson, as all could be had, even at the high price of £20, for a dollar, out of which Miss Thompson could make capital.

Meadowsweet is a pretty piece for beneficiary, as an old-fashioned piece, though we must say that Miss Thompson [illegible] Eastland power and pleasing manner do not by any means be fitted for a far higher style than she plays. Miss Thompson improved in the good opinion of the public. He is pains-taking in putting a piece on the stage as it has done *Bel Demonio*.

THIS EVENING a grand Concert will be given at the Academy of Music, by the Jewellers' Association. A gift has accompanied every ticket, so that, with the splendid entertainment offered to-night, we must consider "The Jewellers" to be generous people. Additionals will play, Arend too, both men of genius. Birgfeld will, with his orchestra, give us some grand music. Mme Behrens, the finest of our native artists, will sing some of her loveliest ballads. The Concert is rare and a great attraction.

THE OPERA in New York has proved an immense success in spite of the high price (two dollars) at which the manager has put the seats. The first prima donna he produced—Mme Carozal Zucchi—is an artist of the very highest order, greater than any that has visited our shores since the days of Sontag. She has a high soprano voice, clear, mellow, and powerful. Her style and method are the best and purest. She is a fine dramatic actress and without young and beautiful Madile Brambilla, another soprano of the Verdi school, has been less successful, but is still likely in highly dramatic parts to become a favorite.

Madile Brambilla whom we have heard here in concerts, performed the part of "Azucena," in *Il Trovatore*. Mrs. Harris, an American young lady, precipitated on to the operatic stage by injudicious friends, sang "Lucia" like a young Jullien. Lotti was the tenor, and did not at all look like "Edgar" of Ravenswood.

But the grand tenor, the one on whom Mretzek relies, is Massimilani. He is handsomer than Brignoli (no mean order all the seats sell at two dollars), has a powerful tenor voice, and has adopted the Verdi school, so that he shouts rather than sings; but the public admire that style, so he brings down applause at every note. Bellini, a most charming artist, is the baritone of the troupe, and Susini, struggling still against hoarseness, is the basso.

Mretzek has several other artists to offer to the public, and his season is all ways promises to be a brilliant one.

RELIGIOUS.—The Church of the Atonement will be open for divine service to-morrow for the first time since it was closed for repairs.

A course of interesting lectures is at present being delivered at the South Street Presbyterian Church, South street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, by the pastor, Rev. Richard Malbry. This young and gifted orator also holds forth in the morning and evening of each Sabbath. It is a rich treat to listen to these discourses.

The Standing Committee of the Diocese of Pennsylvania have recommended as candidates for priest's orders the Rev. Joshua Cowland and the Rev. Charles B. Murray. Testimonials were signed to recommend Rev. C. C. Parker for ordination to Priest's Orders. The Rev. William S. Snively (late a minister in the Methodist Church), and Messrs. Samuel Earp and Joan H. McCandless, were also recommended.

DEFICIENCY ON THE DRAFT.—From a statement received from the A. A Provost Marshal's office of the State of Pennsylvania, it seems that there is still a deficiency in the First Ward of 420 men; in the Seventh Ward, 150 men, and in the Nineteenth, 200; making a total of 800 men in all. Unless the most strenuous efforts are made in the different wards to make up this number, the draft will be put in force in a very few days.

In the Eighth Ward there is a surplus of 180; in the Ninth Ward, 125; in the Tenth Ward, 10. In several of the other wards there are quite a large number credited beyond their actual quotas. Recruits will be credited direct by calling at Captain Palmer's office. The First and Seventh Ward bounties are paid at that office on the men being mustered in. Each sub-district is now required to stand on its own merits, and the surplus of one ward will not be credited to the quota of another.

STILL IN A CRITICAL CONDITION.—This morning, William Whitney, who was stabbed at Tenth and Sansom streets yesterday morning, was still in a critical condition, little hopes being entertained of his recovery. This affair is still involved in considerable mystery. It seems that Whitney went to Owen Petted's house, at Tenth and Sansom streets, and called for something to drink, which was refused. An old grudge has long been existing between the two men, and it is alleged that Whitney threatened to shoot Petted.

The latter was about closing up his establishment, when Whitney came out, and drawing a revolver fired the whole six barrels at Petted. Two of the balls took effect in the arm of the latter. A scuffle followed, during which Whitney received two severe and dangerous wounds in the abdomen with a knife. Whether the knife belonged to Whitney or Petted does not yet appear. It is alleged that the case of the knife, which was a large dirk, was found in Whitney's pocket, and that the two men were struggling, Whitney having the knife in his hand. Petted has been held to await the result of Whitney's injuries.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED MURDERER.—Yesterday afternoon Bernard Murray was arrested upon the charge of murdering William Kneass. The crime was committed in 1856, at the residence of Kneass, in Critton street, near Seventeenth. The parties quarrelled and finally came to blows, during which Kneass was killed. Murray left the city, and thus escaped arrest, but has visited it since on several occasions in disguise. On Thursday night he returned dressed in a United States cavalry uniform. Several detectives hearing of his arrival, disguised themselves, and Officer McMullen meeting him at a house in West street took him in custody. At the time of the arrest Murray was dressed in civilian's clothes, and having dyed his hair and moustache, hoped thereby to escape detection. He was taken to the Ninth District Station House, and will have a hearing as soon as the widow of Kneass can be found.

THE RIOT IN THE NINETEENTH WARD.—This morning Michael Malone and Michael McGeehen had a hearing before Alderman Hunter, upon the charge of being the ringleaders in the disturbance which took place on election day, in the Fifth Precinct of the Nineteenth Ward, at Frankford road and Adams street. Malone is alleged to have been the principal rioter, and commanded the party, which consisted of some two hundred Irishmen. They assailed all who were found collected about the polls in that precinct. Alderman Taggart was badly cut with a knife, and a number of other gentlemen were severely injured. Malone was committed in default of $1000 bail and McGeehen in the sum of $1000 bail.

DR. JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, elegantly perfumed, can be had in white flint glass bottles, with glass stoppers, suitable for the toilet table or dressing bureau. The qualities of this celebrated preparation are so well known as to scarcely require mention; but we will say, if your head is bald or partially so; if your hair is harsh and dry, falling off or turning grey, or if your head is covered with dandruff, scurf, or skin diseases, Jayne's Hair Tonic is the article to remedy these evils; and to prove it, you have only to give it a trial. Prepared by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, No. 242 Chestnut street.

AN ELECTION SPREE.—A Teutonic hearing took place yesterday before Alderman Beitler. The proceedings were in high Dutch. Before the Alderman were arraigned Gottleib Farkheimer, George Trey, and Cornelius Stelheim. They were charged with administering an ugly beating to Xavier Frick, who is also a German, living at No. 1640 Mervine street. The parties are neighbors. Frick on last election day declined to vote the McClellan ticket. The others being ultra peace men, went into Xavier and inflicted summary chastisement. They were held to answer in the sum of $700 each.

THE FRIENDS' ASSOCIATION.—The "Friends' Association of this city, for the Aid and Elevation of the Freedmen," have co-operated with the Government in the establishment of hospitals on Mason's Island, where much sickness and great destitution now exists. The Sanitary Committee of this association solicit from Friends and others contributions of hospital stores. Free transportation has been granted by Government from Philadelphia. All contributions should be sent to J. & M. Paxson, No. 34 N. Fourth street, Philadelphia.

COMMISSIONERS FROM BOSTON.—The Commission appointed by Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, arrived in the city a few days since, and have been busily engaged in inspecting the system of Passenger Railroads as used in Philadelphia. The Commission was appointed for the purpose of framing a general State law in reference to Massachusetts Passenger Railroads.

SAILING OF A PACKET SHIP.—The packet ship *Tonawanda* sailed for Liverpool yesterday, taking out 10 cabin and 106 steerage passengers. The cabin passengers were:—Mrs. Homewood, son and daughter; and Charles C. Thomas, of Philadelphia, Joseph H. Colt, Howard Kennedy, B. Howell Campbell, and Frank Kennedy, of Maryland.

SOLDIERS' VOTE AT FORT DELAWARE.—The soldiers stationed at Fort Delaware, guarding Rebel prisoners, voted as follows, viz.:—

Union vote	149
Copperhead vote	3
Union majority	146

FATAL ACCIDENT.—This morning the Coroner held an inquest upon the body of Catharine Donnelly, thirteen years old, who was run over on the Trenton railroad, Nineteenth Ward, and instantly killed. She resided in the neighborhood where the accident occurred.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Last evening between 7 and 8 o'clock a slight fire occurred in the dwelling-house, No. 213 Mervine street. The flames originated from a lighted match in the hands of a small child, coming in contact with a qu

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price THREE CENTS PER COPY, or EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at NINE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS FOR TWO MONTHS, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal Arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to ensure them an insertion in all of our editions.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1864.

THE ELECTION NEWS—HOW IT CAME IN—"EDGING OFF" FOR REIN.

Our readers will remember how all of the leading publicists of our city newspaper press inserted *gratis*, the other day, a card calling upon all chairmen of county executive committees to forward the majorities by counties, as soon as ascertained, to the agent of the Associated Press in this city. How they performed their requested duty we are not going to inquire, but all could observe a determined fatality to get returns published from Democratic strongholds first; and the news of Copperhead gains were poured in upon us like miniature avalanches, and no word was given of Union gains. Union majorities were scarce, and almost always doubtful; yet it seems that, with so many Union Republicans absent in the army, we shall actually carry the State by a small majority on the home vote. This way of garbling or selecting news is reprehensible in every way.

It is what gamblers call "edging off" to force forfeit in bets made. It was tried with success last fall, when the State was held in doubt for two weeks, although Governor CURTIN had a majority of over fifteen thousand votes. The newspapers are moving in the matter, and as adversaries of wrong, falsehood, or trickery, we strike hands with them. The Pittsburg *Chronicle* says:—

"We heard a good deal before the election of "the extensive and systematic preparations being "made by the Associated Press to transmit "early, complete, and reliable election returns, "but within our whole experience, never has it "treated the press so shabbily as at present. The "election returns come in much slower and "more incomplete than ever before. By this "time the vote throughout the whole State ought "to be known with some certainty, but so few "reports have come in, and those so confused "and jumbled up, that it is yet impossible to "judge of the general result. The vote has "evidently been close, compared with that in "the Governor CURTIN election in 1863, when "CURTIN had 15,325 majority."

How will absent Philadelphians feel when reading the following despatches from our city to the Western papers—all wrong, of course, and not without a design:—

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.—Fifth District—Doylestown, Bucks county, Democratic majority 37—Democratic gain 26.

Fifteenth District—Petersburg, War Democratic majority 64.

Eighteenth District—Six townships, 86 Republican majority—Republican loss 54.

The Second Ward gives the Republicans 15 majority—Republican gain, 162.

Fourteenth District—Dauphin county, Harrisonburg, 233 majority—a Democratic gain of 14.

As far as heard from, the Republican majority in the Second District is 186.

Tenth Ward, Philadelphia—official—Republican majority, 1132—a Republican loss of 94.

First District—Eleventh Ward, Democratic majority, 488—a Republican gain of 72.

Seventh District.—Chester county shows a Republican loss of 298.

THE PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE.

Now that the smoke of the late State election is blowing away, the party of the Government must go with increased energy into the more important contest now rapidly approaching. The choice of a National Chief Magistrate is the highest function of the people, and if an unfit man is selected the office itself is disgraced. And it is first this fact which the people should consider, since, if they rightly appreciate the dignity and responsibility of the Presidency, they will be more careful to choose a proper man to fill it, instead of one who has been nominated for the place in view of some accidental and transitory condition of supposed personal popularity, regardless of his qualifications for the duties of the august station to which he aspires.

It is not possible to believe that movements of this sort can receive the countenance and support of intelligent men, properly mindful of their own welfare and the national honor and prosperity. Moreover, it is to be devoutly hoped that the Chief Magistracy will not be recklessly divested of its proper importance by the elevation to it of men who possess not moral nor intellectual merit, nor private nor public distinction commensurate with its high trusts and dignity. An evil and discreditable tendency to lower it in the opinion of mankind is already visible; and an earnest effort should be made, by all who are rightly careful of the public fame and welfare, to prevent a result pregnant with fatal consequences.

It is certain that the degradation of the most elevated office in the Republic would be followed by other dangerous inroads upon the integrity of the Government, and a general degeneracy of political principle and conduct. There is a prevalent feeling of confidence in the secure permanence of this Government; and it certainly has the advantage in its institutions of that experience which the faults and evils characterizing the experiments of similar systems supplied to those who framed it. None can entertain more sincerely than we do a hope that the inestimable liberties it protects and conveys may encounter no abridgment, and be perpetuated forever. But, as the causes which sap the life and limit the stability of States, like the rot at the core of the tree, are hidden but too often from the eye, and "propagate unseen," we can never be too careful of our safety, nor watch with too vigilant jealousy the insidious agencies of disaster and destruction.

In all the elements of material power and prosperity we have made unparalleled progress. The nation has grown rapidly in population, territory, and internal commerce, the pursuit of art, science, and literature, and, indeed, in all the energies and resources of physical and social happiness. But no discerning eye can fail to see that in political virtue the Confederacy has visibly declined from that pure and exalted patriotism which distinguished the character and conduct of its founders.

But for that decline the present Rebellion would have been impossible, while no considerable portion of the people in the loyal North could have sympathized with the traitors, and embarrassed the national authorities in their efforts to put down the revolt and preserve the Union.

Nor should we now have a party, formidable in numbers, seeking to change the Administration in the midst of a gigantic civil war, and choosing candidates for the Presidency who are notoriously inimical to the policy of conquering the Rebels by arms, rather than grant them, by an armistice and negotiation a peace that would be at once dishonorable to, and destructive of, the National Government.

Nor would the Chicago Convention, in making its ticket for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, have selected for its candidates two gentlemen who, it was supposed, could command the largest popular vote, though not otherwise the worthiest persons whom that Convention might have nominated.

In a word, we agree entirely with General DIX, of New York, in deprecating all nominations for any public office on the score of "availability" alone; and as respects the present Presidential contest, we endorse every sentence of the following editorial remarks of the New York *Times* on the letter of General DIX. The *Times* said:—

"The old worship of 'availability' showed itself "last summer in the hostility felt to Mr. LINCOLN "by a good many well-meaning men, because he "had a good many enemies. The fact that he had "for four years administered the Government "during a crisis of unparalleled difficulty, with a "success which, if not complete, had excited the "astonishment of all foreign critics, and falsified "the predictions of domestic traitors, counted for "nothing. There were plenty of good Unionists "ready to oust him, change the whole machinery "of Government, and spread confusion through "every department of it, put in his place a new "and untried, and probably obscure man, for the "simple reason that he had not managed to do his "work without exciting deep hatred on the part of "people whom he had inconvenienced or disappointed, or from whom he differed.

"Another section of the public is just now laboring under this hallucination about Presidential "making, but in a more aggravated form. Their "worship of General MCCLELLAN is almost altogether due to his popularity, or in other words, "supposed 'availability.' Of his fitness they know "absolutely nothing. He has never filled any civil "office, or been placed in any position in which he "could give the least evidence that he had either "the mental or moral qualifications for the rule of "a Constitutional State. The stuff which is written "and talked about his 'statesmanship,' is the "twaddle of people who do not know what the "word means."

THE NEXT PRIZE FIGHT.

The late English papers received inform us that the final preliminaries for the fight between MACE and COBURN have been concluded, and that the contest will come off in Ireland on the appointed day, unless the police should interfere.

A curious phase in the growth of a taste for prize fights is the moral and respectable ground upon which the advocates of such refined recreations attempt to place them. Nothing is more common than to find, in a certain class of newspapers, long articles in favor of boxing, on the score of its improving the bodily strength and promoting such mental and moral virtues as courage, endurance, etc. Very weak-minded youth, like those who saunter along our streets, are often convinced by this logic, and it is not at all uncommon to hear Cassandra-like predictions about our country generally, based on the neglect of this indispensable ingredient in a nation's safety. More than this, some of our readers will doubtless remember the remark of the Duke of Wellington, when revisiting his old school:—"On that playground," said he, "the battle of Waterloo was won." In fact, the whole prosperity of England is ascribed to the pugilistic practices of her boys, and the "manly art of self-defense" is pictured as bringing in its train all the noble qualities of manhood. This is not one whit overdrawn, and there is no use in shutting our eyes to the fact that able and persistent efforts are made to create such a sentiment in this country. As a tree is best known by its fruits, it will be well to point out the beauties of this regenerating amusement.

Two men, distinguished in the sporting world, incited by others or their own amiability, arrange the preliminaries for a trial of strength and skill, and begin straightway a course of training for the contest. Here is an interesting, if not improving, study at once. They who had surrendered themselves freely to the dictates of their passions, now sacrifice their lusts and appetites to the direction of their trainers; and, thirsting for glory, they give up all that might thwart their ambition. They walk enough to carry them across a continent, they strike hard blows enough to fell a forest, and practise enough asceticism to entitle them to rank with St. SIMEON STYLITES.

Having reached the proper point of perfection, they meet, with a party of select friends, at the chosen spot and proceed to work. The good moral effect of such assemblages might be inferred from the intellectual and refined countenances of those present, as well as from the charges, made on every such occasion, of foul play, etc. That a high degree of security is also felt in the peaceable intentions and characters of all, is apparent from the profusion of bowie-knives, firearms, and other pleasant playthings. Still another proof of the value of prize fights is found in the practice of betting—of all means of making money the most conducive to the good of the fortunate individual and the State.

The accessaries of the struggle, however, are insignificant when compared with the fight itself. As the interest concentrates in the scene, so cheering and so creditable to humanity, so from that the strongest and highest lessons of instruction are to be drawn. Stripped to the waist, with hair cropped close to the scalp, lest the magnanimous opponent may take a hold thereof, with hearts beating high with hope and emulation, and filled with love for all mankind, especially the specimen just opposite, this triumph of civilization, this perfect man, begins to beat, batter, and bruise his adversary.

As the result of this, the "human face divine" is soon rendered a pulpy mass of bloody jelly, and the body mutilated and disfigured in a style quite equal to the lacerations and woundings attending railroad accidents. The appropriateness of the name "ball-defense," applied to the "manly art," is obvious from a recent exhibition of the kind, when both men had to be carried from the ground after an encounter of twenty minutes' duration. That it would put an end to assassinations is easily shown by the fate of some dozen or two in the last few years, among the gentlemanly crowds attending these displays.

It is useless to comment further on the advantages of prize fights, and we may safely lay it down as an axiom, that, considering their influence on the community, in the way of choice literature, humanizing topics of conversation, and worthy models for imitation, and on those more nearly concerned in the culture of their minds, and the graceful amenities of social life, in the extinction of intemperance, rowdyism, malevolence, and brutality generally, they should be encouraged by every lover of his country and his race. Two infantile roosters of tender years and flesh never exhibited more bravery than did MORRISEY and KING; but truth compels us to add, a pair of bull-dogs would have shown far more pluck, while, still better, two Kilkenny cats were once so successful that nothing was left of either but the tails. Let us hope that they will do better next time, and that their good example may be followed during all coming years. We tell our children that VIRGIL is the prince of poets, and we all know his choicest passage is that describing the combat between Entellus and Dares. Read, and own that poetry is of no race or age:—

"Before, behind, the blows are dealt; around
"Their hollow sides the rattling thumps resound.
"A storm of strokes, well meant, with fury flies,
"And errs about their temples, ears, and eyes—
"Nor always errs; for oft the gauntlet draws
"A sweeping stroke along the crackling jaws.
* * * * * *
"The gauntlet fight thus ended, from the shore,
"His faithful friends unhappy Dares bore;
"His mouth and nostrils poured a purple flood,
"And pounded teeth came rushing with his blood,
"Finally he staggered through the hissing throng,
"And hung his head and trailed his legs along."

A. H. STEPHENS' IDEA OF PEACE.

The letter which we publish in another column from the Vice-President of the so-called Confederacy, is one which will attract general attention. As an electioneering document for the Union party, it is invaluable, and comes at the right time.

According to STEPHENS' logic, there can be no peace until "the sovereignty—the ultimate, absolute sovereignty of the States" is acknowledged. This he considers as the key-note, "the only key-note to peace—permanent, lasting peace—consistent with the security of the public liberty." This is the idea, the principle concerning which he writes at such length, and for which he pleads in so specious a manner:—That the States are sovereignties in themselves—that whenever any one, or two, or more, feel aggrieved or become discontented with the General Government, they have the right to seek redress by withdrawing, if necessary, from the Union or Confederation.

His whole argument amounts simply to this. It is the one grand idea of the Southern leaders in this Rebellion. It is the fundamental principle which lies at the base of the great movement inaugurated to overthrow our institutions and destroy the country.

To acknowledge this right is to recognize the right to dissolve the National Government, whenever a refractory State deems it proper to renounce her allegiance to that Government. Can there be anything more destructive to the existence of law, order, and governmental rule, than this abhorrent principle? And where, in the history of the world, has ever such a disintegrating doctrine for a moment been entertained?

STEPHENS is happy to see a ray of light from Chicago. The principles there enunciated send a beam of gladness to his heart. He discovers in it something akin to his own feelings. He realizes that there is a party in the North in sympathy with the doctrine of secession, and he breaks out in this semi-pious and semi-Miltonic expression:—

"Hail, holy light, offspring of Heaven, first "born of the eternal co-eternal beam. May I express thee unbiamed, since God is light."

No doubt STEPHENS is encouraged to hope that the people of the free North may listen to his abominable ideas of State sovereignty, when he knows how similar to his own are the principles of those advocating the Chicago platform. That platform accords with his own doctrines and those of his partners in their treason against the Union, and hence his jubilation and cheer of heart.

But Mr. STEPHENS is in error. The people of the free States look on this "idea" as insurrectionary, as encouraging that insubordination which has plunged the country in civil war, and they will have none of it; they scorn and repudiate it as a heresy begotten of the first great seceder, when he revolted and attempted to overthrow the high authorities of Heaven.

It is certainly flattering to the Northern people when Mr. STEPHENS urges upon his rebellious followers to bear in mind that they should instruct the peace party in the Union "in these great fundamental principles and truths." Taken altogether, this letter, if it was intended to aid and comfort the peace men in the free States, will fall short of its aim. With all its cleverly-worked phrases, the fact cannot be concealed that STEPHENS is advocating the very doctrine which for four years has caused the nation to pass through an ordeal of fire and blood unequaled in the annals of time.

Another Light-House Destroyed by the Rebels.

On the morning of the 5th instant, a party of seventeen men from the Rebel ram *Albemarle* came down in a launch with the intention of capturing a despatch boat plying between the Federal fleet in Albemarle Sound and Roanoke Island, and also intending to blow up a powder schooner lying close by; but our forces hearing of the plan, frustrated them; they, however, succeeded in destroying the Croatan light-house, situated eight miles north of Roanoke Island, in Croatan Sound, and taking the light-keeper and his wife prisoners.

Married.

ASHTON—WAKEMAN.—On Tuesday, October 11, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, by the Rev. Geo. R. Crooks, the Rev. J. HUBLEY ASHTON, Assistant Attorney-General U. S., to HANNAH R., daughter of Wm. Wakeman, of this city.

PIEROT—KNOWLES.—On the 13th inst., at the Tabernacle Church, by Rev. D. G. Eddy, D. D., CHARLES F. PIEROT to MARY, daughter of Levi Knowles, Esq., all of this city.

RYAN—SMITH.—On the 9th inst., by Rev. George Lessels, M. C. THOMAS RYAN and Miss ELIZA W. SMITH, all of this city.

SARGEANT—MALIN.—On the 13th inst., at the Presbyterian Church, Tenth and Arch streets, by Rev. David Malin, D. D., of this city, HENRY SARGEANT, Esq., of Johnstown, Pa., to Miss SOPHIE H. MALIN, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

Died.

BERRELL.—On the 11th inst., EMILY, daughter of the late William and Caroline Berrell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mr. G. Rinale No. 509 Chatham street, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BOALER.—On the 10th inst., JAMES M. BOALER, in the 6th year of his age.

The male friends and relatives of the family, also the Journeymen Oak Cooper' Association, of Philadelphia, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Annapolis (late Vernon) street, above Schuylkill, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CARRITHERS.—On the 12th inst., Mrs. ANN E. CARRITHERS, relict of the late John Carrithers, in the 70th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 4th street, below Melvale (Twenty-fifth Ward), on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Services and interment at St. Anne's Church.

MULFORD.—On the 13th inst., GEORGE WASHINGTON, son of George W. and Mary Mulford, in the 3d year of his age.

The relatives and friends and Templar Lodge, No. 36, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 944 S. Fifth street, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Ground.

PIERSON.—On Wednesday evening, October 12th, Mrs. RACHEL PIERSON, daughter of Elijah Briant, in her 34th year.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, John T. Pierson, Bridgeboro', N. J., on Sabbath next, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., and at the Baptist Church at Moorestown at 3 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—To-morrow being the third Sunday in the month, this Church will be open for Divine Service in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL Church.—Rev. A. L. STONE, D. D., of Boston, will preach at CONCERT HALL to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF Science.—COLUMBIA Avenue and SEVENTEENTH Street.—Preaching to-morrow afternoon at 3½ o'clock by Rev. Mr GOODSELL, a refugee from North Carolina. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock.

CHILDREN'S CHURCH.—THE NEXT Monthly Sermon to the Young on "Bible Blessings" will be preached in the Church of the Epiphany, To-morrow Afternoon. Service at 3 o'clock.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, FOURTH STREET, below Arch.—Sabbath, October 16th, Rev. JOHN SHIELDS will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. J. F. CHAPLAIN at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, Rev. R. Watson, D. D., Rector.—The repairs of the Church of the Atonement being sufficiently completed, the Church will be reopened for Divine Service on SUNDAY Next, October 16. Services in the morning at 10½, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. 10-11-3t*

LATEST NOVELTY.

"CONTINENTAL HAT,"

FOR

LADIES AND MISSES.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 726 CHESNUT STREET.

P. S.—Old Velvet Bonnets made over. Felt Hats and Bonnets reshaped.

WOOD & CARY.

CARD.

I WILL OFFER MY

ENTIRE STOCK OF

LACE CURTAINS

AT FORTY PER CENT.

LESS THAN COST

OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

WINDOW SHADES

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, New Styles.

WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES, NEW COLORS, AT THE MANUFACTURERS. No. 723 KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. CHESNUT STREET.

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY, AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Jones' Clothing, S. E. Cor. Seventh and Market.

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Bargains in Clothing.

Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.

At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand,
At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand,
At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand,
At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand.

No. 609 Chesnut street.
No. 609 Chesnut street.
No. 609 Chesnut street.
No. 609 Chesnut street.

Burglar Alarm Telegraph—The Public are informed that I have succeeded in obtaining the agency of this valuable invention for this city and vicinity. It is operated by electricity, the same as all other telegraphs only the wires are not visible. Each window and door is an operator. It is introduced without defacing the house in the least. A burglar must telegraph to your room; he cannot avoid it. In six years' experience in New York it has not failed. If it is an object to protect, beyond a doubt, the windows and doors of your house, it can be done. Call and see it.

JOHN A. MURPHEY, No. 922 CHESNUT Street.

Fine Havana Cigars—

MESSRS. DAVIS & RICHARDS, ARCH AND TENTH, have just received a new importation of HAVANA CIGARS, of the choicest brands.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

BADGES, EMBLEMS, PINS, MEDALS, &c. BADGES, EMBLEMS. PINS, MEDALS, &c.

For the Presidential Campaign. Each one your assortment in time. Dealers will find the best styles, greatest variety, and low prices, at

W. TILLER'S, 10-15-3t No. 32 S. FOURTH Street.

MAGEE'S ENVELOPE MANUFACTORY. MAGEE'S Paper Store, No. 316 CHESNUT Street.

MAGEE HAS MILLIONS OF ENVELopes. MAGEE has thousands of reams of Letter, Cap and Note Paper.

MAGEE SUPPLIES CITY AND COUNTRY Storekeepers at fair prices.

MAGEE, NO. 316 CHESNUT STREET, wholesales and retails at fair prices.

MAGEE, NO. 316 CHESNUT STREET, has Blanks of various sizes.

MAGEE, NO. 316 CHESNUT STREET, manufactures Blank Books to order.

MAGEE, NO. 316 CHESNUT STREET, keeps a general assortment of Stationery, wholesale and retail. 11

CORNELIUS & BAKER,

No. 710 CHESNUT STREET,

Have the pleasure to announce that they are now prepared to furnish

A NEW STYLE OF GAS FIXTURE,

SUITABLE FOR

DWELLINGS, STORES, OFFICES, &c.,

WHICH CAN BE 10-15-1m

LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

REAL ESTATE!—REAL ESTATE!—REAL ESTATE, REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE, REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, $5,000,000 WORTH.
FOR SALE, $5,000,000 WORTH.
FOR SALE, $5,000,000 WORTH.

Every person in quest of any description of city property, either for investment or occupancy, should not fail to call on me at once.

GEORGE C. MILLER, Practical Real Estate Operator, No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—Parties desirous of disposing of Real Estate quickly can find the very best first class Real Estate Agency in this city, by calling on GEORGE C. MILLER, No. 154 N. SIXTH Street. No occasion to sacrifice property at public sale. A new Monthly Catalogue is now being compiled. Patrons will please call immediately, in order to avail themselves of the advantages of the coming monthly edition.

FOR SALE.—Splendid first-class side-yard Dwelling, on Sovereign, above Buttonwood street. Lot 24 feet front by 140 feet deep. Price $14,500. Immediate possession.

Neat Dwelling (now empty). No. 715 Brown street, twelve rooms. Lot 18 by 80 feet. Price $6200.

Elegant Dwellings, with attics, Nos. 706 and 710 Brown street. Lots 18 by 88 feet. Price $6500.

Splendid side-yard Dwelling, east side of Franklin street, above Poplar. Twelve rooms. Price $11,000.

Very superior built Dwelling, east side of Franklin street, north of Poplar. Twelve rooms. Price $10,000.

Four elegant side-yard Dwellings, on Fitzwater street, above Oxford. Lots 24 by 106 feet, and 24 by 178 feet deep to a street. Twelve rooms. Prices $5600 and $7500.

Three elegant Dwellings on Brown street, west of Sixteenth. Double front doors and white halls. Lots 18 by 90 to a street. Price $5500 each.

First-class large double Mansion on Chesnut street. Has large side-yard, and lot 178 feet deep to a street. Sixteen rooms. Price $40,000.

Very neat Dwelling, north side of Wallace, west of Twentieth street. Twelve rooms. Lot 20 by 85. Price $6000. Immediate possession.

Splendidly built brown stone front Dwelling on Spruce street, west of Seventeenth. Price $22,000.

Elegant four-story Dwelling, on Vine street, west of Seventeenth, marble up the first story. Lot 23 by 124 feet, to a street. Price $10,500.

Very excellent four-story brown stone front Dwelling on West Logan square. Price $18,000.

Neat Dwelling, with side on Arch street, west of Twenty-first. Four-story. Lot 18 by 125 feet. Price $9500.

Well built, neat, four-story Dwelling, No. 1708 Race street. Fifteen rooms. Lot 22 by 100 feet. Price $9000. Immediate possession.

Very beautifully located three-quarter Dwelling, No. 1610 Summer street. Lot and buildings 28 feet front; depth 111 feet to Spring street. Price $11,000. Possession given.

Very elegant, delightfully located Dwelling, south side of Green street, west of Twenty-third. Twelve rooms Lot 18 by 117. Price $6700. Possession given.

Neat Dwelling, No. 234 N. Twelfth street. Price $5500. To see it call any day at 2 o'clock. Now empty.

Splendid mansion, north side of Green street, west of Twenty-second. Lot 45 by 170 feet deep. Price $10,000. Now empty.

Neat Dwellings, south side of Spring Garden street, west of Thirteenth. Prices $9000 and $14,500.

Elegant marble front side-yard Dwelling, south side of Green street, west of Fifteenth, first house east of the church. Price $11,000.

Splendid new Dwelling, south side of Center street, west of Nineteenth. Price $6500. Now empty.

Two neat three-story Dwellings, Twentieth street, above Coates, having three-story back buildings. Lots 18 by 100. Price $3800 each.

Three splendidly built new side-yard Dwellings, south side of Green street, west of Nineteenth. Price $12,000. Immediate possession.

An offer is wanted for the property, No. 118 Race street. Lot 16 by 80.

Neat Dwelling, No. 1314 Mount Vernon street. Twelve rooms. Lot 18 by 90. Price $5000.

Store and Dwelling, No. 2491 Callowhill street. Lot 16 by 90 feet to a street. Price $3350 clear.

Neat Dwelling, east side of Franklin, above Poplar twelve rooms. Price $6400, clear.

Very excellent business stand No. 119 Arch street, three stories all through. Lot 17 by 101 feet deep. Price $4700. Now empty.

Elegant Dwelling on Eleventh street, south of Mulberry. Brown stone trimmings and mastic front. Lot 17 by 90. Price $6000.

Very superior built Dwelling, No. 815 N. Tenth street, twelve rooms. Lot 17 by 129 feet deep to a street. Price $6700, clear. Immediate possession.

Splendid business stand, N. E. corner of Sixth and Buttonwood streets. Lot 20 by 90 feet. Three stories all through. Price $8000. Only $3000 wanted.

Excellent Bakery, No. 329 S. Third street. Price $5000.

Neat Dwelling, No. 707 S. Sixteenth street. Price $3000.

Neat six roomed Dwelling, No. 709 Master street. Price $1500, clear.

Very excellent Dwelling, No. 1012 Lombard street. Price $3700, clear; possession given.

Neat, well built Dwelling, No. 420 York street, Kensington. Price $600; subject to $75 ground-rent.

Two very large Dwellings, on east side of Seventh street, above Master. Prices $3000 and $3300.

Neat six-roomed Dwelling, east side of Quince street, second door below Walnut. (Quince street is west of Eleventh.) Price $7200, clear.

Neat eight-roomed Dwelling, south side of Brown street, west of Judson; lot 14 by 60. Price $490; subject to $60 ground-rent.

MILLER, No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

BARGAIN AGAIN—NEAT DWELLING, No. 1134 Ogden and No. 1135 Myrtle street, in the rear, on the same lot. Price $3100 for both. Rent for $500.

Neat Dwelling, No. 615 Lorain street, a nice street, near Eighth and Green streets; nine rooms, hot and cold bath, gas, &c. Price $7200.

One hundred houses always on hand, of which immediate possession can be had. Prices ranging from $1000 to $50,000. Every anxious person should call at once.

GEORGE C. MILLER, Practical Real Estate Agent and Broker, No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

LARGE DWELLING, NORTH SIDE OF Arch street, east of Sixth street. Would make a splendid store. Lot 25 by 280 feet deep to Cherry street, with excellent stable and coach-house on that front. Price $25,000. Possession given in 60 days.

Great Sacrifice.—Three five-roomed dwellings, on Parker street (Kensington, near Frankford road). Lot 40 by 70. Price $2500, clear for all.

Neat eligibly located Dwelling, No. 403 N. Twelfth street; lot 21 feet front. Immediate possession.

Immediate possession, elegant side-yard dwelling, Franklin street, above Poplar. Price $11,000.

Mount Moriah Cemetery.—Two splendid Lots at a sacrifice positively.

One Odd Fellows' Cemetery Lot. MILLER, $60. No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

A NEAT, LARGE MANSION AT Day's lane station, Germantown; contains twelve rooms, five on first door; stable, coach-house, elegant garden, etc. Lot 145 feet front by 318 feet deep to a street. Price $9500.

MILLER, No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

FOR SALE.—LARGE FACTORY, NEAR Germantown, on the Railroad. Large Lot, with Switch to connect with Railroad. Stream of water runs through the premises. Steam Engine, Shafting and all complete. Large Shedding, &c. Possession given. Price $10,000, clear.

WEST PHILADELPHIA LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—One 30 by 180 feet, at $8 per foot.
One 100 by 100 feet, at $1 per foot.
One 125 by 100 feet, at $1 per foot.
All corner lots. But little money required.

FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE.—SIX-roomed Dwelling, No. 719 Jefferson street, $1700, clear. Bargain, positively. Dwelling No. 1430 Chiron street. Lot 16 by 80, with house on rear, $1900, clear. Store and Dwelling, No. 2204 Callowhill street. Lot 16 by 90. $2200. Besides hundreds of other bargains.

FOR SALE.—NEAT TWELVE ROOMED Dwelling, No. 909 N. Seventh street. Lot 15 by 93. Price $4200.

Eligibly located Store and Dwelling. No. 164 N. Sixth street. Lot nearly 100 feet deep to a street. Price $6500. Besides hundreds of other properties.

GEORGE C. MILLER, No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, INDEED.—NEAT Dwelling, No. 2009 Vine street, twelve rooms. Lot 18 feet 9 inches by 128 feet, to a street. Price $5000. Immediate possession.

MILLER, No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

NEAT COUNTRY SEAT OF 18 ACRES, on the Haverford road, 4¾ miles from the Market street bridge. For sale or exchange.

FOR SALE.—SPLENDID MANSION and Farm of 33 acres, five miles from Bristol. Elegantly located. The Mansion was built by one of the firm of Stewart & Co., New York. Farming utensils, &c., go with the title. Price $12,000.

First-class Farm of 44 acres, only half a mile from the station at Trenton, on the Pennsylvania side. Has excellent large frame improvements. Price $10,000. Immediate possession.

MILLER, No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

N. B.—All the country property advertised by me (at any time) is always first-class, as I take no other kind to dispose of.

REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE.

FARMS. FARMS. FARMS. FARMS. FARMS. FARMS.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS FARM of 63 acres, only one mile from West Chester. Very superior improvements. Price $25,000. Must be seen to be appreciated.

Very superior Farm of 60 acres, just outside of the borough limits of West Chester. Fine large Mansion, Barn, &c. A No. 1 land. Price $18,000.

Very excellent Farm of 50 acres; has no improvements, but a number of choice building lots; only one mile from West Chester. Price $200 per acre.

Neat Farm of 17½ acres, near Glenmore locality as above. Price $140 per acre.

First-rate Farm of 82 acres, three miles from West Chester; good improvements, and on a public road. Price $200 per acre.

Very excellent Farm of 110 acres, only 1½ miles from a station on the Pennsylvania Central railroad, about twenty miles from the city; has good improvements, new barn, &c. Price $90 per acre.

Superior Farm of 107 acres; first-rate land, and splendid improvements; situated in Marlborough township, Chester county, about twenty-two miles from the city. Price $130 per acre.

Neat Farm of 127 acres, 24 miles from Elkview station, on the Baltimore and Philadelphia railroad. Price $70 per acre.

Neat Farm of 75 acres, 1½ miles from Tonchenamon station, on Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad. Price $100 per acre.

Very neat Farm of 149 acres, in West Nottingham, near Oxford borough, Chester county, at the very low figure of $8500.

Besides a great number of others, information of which can be had at the office.

GEORGE C. MILLER, Practical Real Estate Operator, No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS FARM, TEN miles from the city, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, containing 60 acres. Price $200.00.

GEORGE C. MILLER, Real Estate Agent and Broker, No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

FOR SALE.—FIRST CLASS A No. 1 Farm of 209 acres, near Downingtown, Chester county. Excellent improvements, &c. Price $22,500. This is an extraordinary opportunity to get a good farm.

GEORGE C. MILLER, No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

Neat new dwelling, No. 1345 Marvine street; lot 16 by 40. Price $2500 clear. Now empty.

Great Sacrifice. Excellent Dwelling, No. 912 N. Front street. Lot 20 by 85. Price $4000.

Excellent Bakery, No. 860 Lawrence street, and No. 855 Orchard street, in the rear. Price $3000 clear.

Nearly new seven-roomed Dwelling, No. 816 Tasker street. Lot 18 by 150. Price $5500 clear.

Six-roomed Dwelling, No. 719 Jefferson street. Price $1700 clear.

Neat excellent Dwelling, Marshall street, above Parrish. Price $3500. Eight rooms.

Neat six-roomed Dwelling, No. 2105 Winter street. Lot 14 by 45 feet. Price $1550.

Neat seven-roomed Dwelling, No. 1519 Wood street. Lot 14 by 59 feet. Price $1700.

Neat six-roomed Dwelling, No. 836 N. Sixteenth street. Lot 16 by 50 feet. Price $1500.

Three very neat nearly new Dwellings, north side of Brandywine street, west of Twentieth. Price $3000 each.

Besides millions of dollars' worth of other property, consisting of first-class Farms (no others), Mansions, Country Seats, &c., all within thirty miles of the city.

GEORGE C. MILLER, Practical Real Estate Operator, No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

FOR SALE, ELEGANT, ENTIRELY New Dwellings, Nos. 1301, 1303, 1305, 1309, 1311, 1323, 1325, and 1327 N. Twelfth street. All three-story front, and having large three story double back buildings, with all the modern improvements in full. Prices $5700 to $6300. Lots 17 feet 6 inches by 97 feet deep.

Also, the first four new properties on the north side of Thompson street, east of Twelfth, one of which is a Store and Dwelling. Lots 17 feet 6 inches by 65 feet deep. Price, $4200 each.

Broad street, south of Oxford, west side, are four neat four-story, new side-yard Dwellings. Price $12,000 each.

Broad street, south of Oxford, west side, are two neat four-story dwellings, having Pictou stone front up to the first story. Lots 20 feet front by 200 feet deep to a street. Price $10,000 each—$7500 can remain.

Besides millions of dollars' worth of other property. Every person wishing to purchase Real Estate should call at once. New Monthly Catalogue will be out in a few days.

GEORGE C. MILLER, Practical Real Estate Operator, No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

NEAT DWELLING (FOUR STORY), No. 722 Nineteenth street; lot 14 by 100 feet. Price $6500. Now empty. GEORGE C. MILLER, No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

CUT THIS COLUMN OUT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

WANTS.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, IN west Walnut, or Locust, or Arch, or Chesnut street. Address "Furnished House," at this office. 10-6

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE OR TO LET. DWELLINGS, Nos. 2033 and 2108 ARCH STREET. 10-10-6t*

CHANGE OF DEPOT!

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

REMOVAL.

On and after

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S POSITION.

From the Tribune.

The report which was circulated yesterday on Rebel authority that Rome had been captured by Hood, seems to have caused a little commotion among the gold gamblers in Wall street, but is most unlikely to be true. That town is fortified and strongly garrisoned, and not being on Sherman's direct line of communications, would not have been attacked for the purpose of interrupting them, nor would its loss be important. The story rested upon a reported advance of the main body of Hood's army northward; and if it had any foundation would in fact be taken to indicate that such a movement was in progress. But we do not deem that probable.

The Rebel Department which includes Georgia and Alabama, has been put under Beauregard. Just when Hood was superseded we do not know, but it is not likely that the new commander has found time to undertake a new campaign on a large scale. If not, then all the Rebel operations in Northern Georgia and Alabama relate to the efforts of Wheeler and Forrest to break up the Chattanooga and Nashville railroad, and the co-operating attempts on the Chattanooga and Atlanta road. Both these efforts have been made and repulsed.

Forrest has been driven back across the Tennessee, and the very serious attempt on Alatoona on the 6th instant, by a large force under French, resulted in the total defeat of the Rebels. Both those expeditions were undertaken at the moment most favorable for their success, while General Sherman was concentrated at Atlanta, and before he had detached any considerable force for the protection of these railway lines. When Forrest crossed the Tennessee, few troops could be got together at first to oppose his advance, yet it was less than a fortnight before he was sent "whirling" back again. So of the attack on Alatoona.

It was arranged for just in time. General Sherman subsequently telegraphed:—"I had anticipated this attack, and had ordered from Rome General Corse with reinforcements." He himself reached Kenesaw mountain so as to witness the repulse—the enemy losing 200 dead and 1000 wounded and prisoners. So thorough was the defeat that this Rebel force has not since been heard from in any quarter. And in fact, Forrest was driven beyond the Tennessee river on the same day, October 6, that this Alatoona defeat occurred, so that the two main columns of the Rebel advance came simultaneously to grief.

Forrest has been reported again this side the Tennessee, and we now have the story about Rome. But against all rumors of mischief is to be set the sure fact that Sherman has had abundant time to meet all such marauders, to get his posts in order, to dispose his forces, and though it is impossible to guard every single rail on a line of three hundred miles, yet to defend effectually the points of importance that were exposed. He himself assured us, in a despatch of the 9th, that "Hood, observing our approach, has moved rapidly back to Dallas and Van Wirt, and I am watching him in case he tries to reach Kingston or Rome. Atlanta is perfectly secure to us, and this army is better off than in camp."

We do not suppose Hood can, at that time nor since, have moved his main army so far north as Dallas, which is about forty miles northwest of Atlanta, and ten or twelve west of the railroad. It seems pretty certain that the Rebel leader, though retreating first on Jonesboro, drew gradually off towards the West Point road, and scattered his divisions on that line, in order to feed them. His wagons are said to have been in good part lost at Atlanta, and he would, therefore, lack the means for a movement to the north. It was further reported that the iron of the West Point road was being removed for the construction of a new road from Griffin, on the Macon line, to West Point, which might facilitate a move through Alabama, but not to Northwestern Georgia. And it is an evidence how little General Sherman feared an attack on Rome, that he summoned from that place the division which marched to the relief of Alatoona.

It is only necessary to remark, further, that some sort of continuous operations in Sherman's rear are to be expected as matters of course. Hood, or Beauregard, whichever commands in the field, cannot afford to lie still and see their armies melt away by desertion, while Sherman is preparing for a new campaign. They must try something. They have tried and lost what was their best chance of mischief, but it need not be supposed they will give up. Attack upon Sherman's front is the one thing they are not crazy enough to attempt, but every other means of harassing him, however desperate, may be looked for. Sherman looks for it, and has laid his plans accordingly. At Alatoona and Atlanta it was his first business to collect magazines of provisions, and he is supposed to be supplied for a month without another car-load from the North.

He has all Central Georgia to forage in. He has a numerous and victorious army, and he has a better head for war than Hood and Beauregard, and Bragg and Davis, all together. These childish apprehensions of disaster, which have no better excuse than a Rebel lie, and which are fomented by gamblers and traitors in Wall street, deserve nothing but rebuke and contempt.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

From the Times.

Tuesday last was an eventful day in the history of this continent. A battle was fought then whose results shall reach further than those of any engagement fought during this war. The simple farmer, who, in the valleys of Pennsylvania and Ohio, or on the prairies of Indiana, deposited a vote that day, did his part in deciding a contest whose effects shall influence all future history. When we look down through the vista of coming time, and think what we so narrowly escaped, and what we probably gained on that day, the mind is amazed at the immense results dependent on trivial human actions.

Through the farmer's Union vote so quietly given on that Tuesday, we behold the principles of Constitutional Government reinstated over this continent; the right of the majority to rule, asserted for all coming time; the power of a base aristocracy, supported on oppression, broken forever; and liberty made a possession of all classes and races in this Union. We see happy communities, millions after millions, from one age to another, growing up in such happiness, prosperity, and enjoyment of equal rights on the rich fields of this virgin continent, as the world has never before witnessed; we behold the chains of slavery broken wherever the Union banner floats, and every corner of this land opened to the oppressed of Europe and to the free and intelligent laboring population. We can see freedom scattering its blessings where now slavery curses the soil and the people, and peace reigning where now is havoc and war. All this we can picture to ourselves as the certain result, through coming centuries, of that simple act of patriotism and duty done by our farming population on Tuesday last.

Then, when we remember what we probably escaped on that eventful day; when we look down the future and imagine what would be the results of a Peace Democracy ruling at Washington and recognizing the Confederacy; when we fancy this proud Union broken into four or five jarring and hostile Confederacies, all unity of administration and free intercourse on this broad continent barred up, the Border States become a "land of blood" for centuries, the chains riveted anew on the unhappy negroes, and fearful insurrections following, which should destroy both races and waste the soil to a desert, the growth of liberty, civilization, and even Christianity permanently checked on this northern hemisphere—our glorious Republic become a mockery and a byword to all nations—we can see how tremendous a destiny may hang on the depositing of a single vote.

It is true that the success of the Peace Democracy in the State elections might not have defeated the Union candidates in the Presidential election; it is also true that McClellan and Pendleton, even if elected, might not be able to bring about the armistice and peace which their party claims. The good genius of the Republic might preserve it, even under a Copperhead President. Still, the chances are, that if these State elections had gone against us, the Union party would have been discouraged, the Rebels elated, and possibly our Presidential candidate defeated.

With Pendleton, Vallandigham, and Seymour as the advisers of the new Administration, there cannot be a doubt that vacillation of counsel, negotiation, then an armistice, and then peace, would have followed; and the only possible result of peace is the independence of the Confederacy, and the probable disintegration of our Union.

But, thank Providence! we have escaped all these dangers. Tuesday's silent battle of votes has decided the destiny of the Republic. Henceforth, "Union and Liberty" for all classes and races, are to reign over this continent forever.

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS,

Death of Lieut.-Colonel C. W. Tolles.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles W. Tolles, late of the Newark (N. J.) *Daily Advertiser*, died on Wednesday from the effects of a wound received some days since from a guerilla in the Shenandoah valley. Colonel Tolles was an editor for many years, having been connected with several papers in Newton and Newark, and contributing to the *Atlantic, Continental*, and other magazines. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he joined the staff of General Runyon, and at the time of his death held the position of Chief Quartermaster in the Sixth Army Corps with General Sheridan. He leaves a wife, the daughter of Professor Mapes, of Newark.

NEVADA TO BE A STATE.—The people of the Territory of Nevada, who voted on the new State constitution on the 7th ultimo, almost unanimously supported it. The Virginia City *Union* of the 8th ultimo says:—"The vote, so far as we can judge, is almost unanimous in favor of the constitution. The question of a State Government is settled. Nevada is to be a State, and have a voice in the Presidential election. That voice will declare in favor of Lincoln and Johnson.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 14, 1864.

I hereby challenge the winner of the Champion Billiard Cue of the State of Pennsylvania,

VICTOR ESTAPHE,

To play me

A MATCH GAME OF BILLIARDS,

1200 Points up, Carroms, on a Phelan table, according to the rules of the

PENNSYLVANIA BILLIARD CLUB,

FOR ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A SIDE,

For the CHAMPION CUE; the match to come off in Philadelphia some time during the month of December, 1864. Fifty Dollars Forfeit.

R. I. RYALL.

Byrd's Billiard Saloon, No. 609 CHESNUT Street.

I have received this day fifty dollars from Mr. RYALL, as a forfeit to the above match.

10* C. BIRD.

THE TREASURER OF THIS FUND is to relieve the distressed people of Chambersburg has received the following amounts since his last report:—

Amount previously reported	$26,051 00
John C. Sims	20 00
Tenth Baptist Church	50 00
G. P. Smith, per Drexel & Co.	100 00
Steever & Whitaker	100 00
Waterman, Son & Cope	200 00
P. McBride & Co.	100 00
E. C. Knight & Co.	100 00
James W. Carson & Co	100 00
C. Smith	100 00
Harrison & Haverstroyer	100 00
Field & Keshmie	50 00
H. Geber & Co.	50 00
Arel er & Reeves	50 00
Craig, Smith & Janney, Jr. & Co.	50 00
Thomas L. Gillespie	50 00
Garrett & Martin	50 00
D. Belden an	25 00
H. R. Lippincott & Trotter	25 00
White, Brother & Co.	25 00
Fearons & Smith	25 00
J. Hardine, Jr.	25 00
William H. Woodward	20 00
Cash	10 00
Cash	5 00
Cash	5 00
E. C. Ely & Co.	10 00
D. S. & J. Landreth	50 00
William H. Yeaton	50 00
Patterson & Blanton	25 00
Robert Taylor & Co.	25 00
J. B. Kline	25 00
William H. Cooper	25 00
A. T. Worl & Co.	10 00
Henry S. Hannis & Co.	25 00
W. W. Norrison	10 00
Kennett Aid Society	85 00
D. E. S.	5 00
Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company, additional	150 00
Miss Fanny Clark	50 00
T. Bailey, per Mr. Wannemacher	3 00
R. F. M	10 00
Cash	5 00
Insurance Company of North America	250 00
Riegel, Weist & Ervin	500 00
Ludwig, Kneeter & Co. additional	150 00
Hood, Boshkight & Co.	250 00
Beak & Kurtz, additional	100 00
Lewis, Boardman & Wharton	100 00
Heiman & Bank	100 00
Siter, Price & Co.	100 00
Wood, Marsh & Hayward	100 00
Garretson, Brady & Co.	100 00
M. C. Trunick & Co.	100 00
J. B. & F. S. Phillips	100 00
Little & Adamson	100 00
Johns, Perry & Co.	100 00
Davis, Kempton & Co. additional	75 00
Farnham, Rikham & Co.	100 00
Coffin & Altemus	100 00
Conrad & Sertill	100 00
Meiss & Brother	100 00
Frothingham & Wells, additional	75 00
Harris, Shortridge & Co.	75 00
Cadbury & Rhoads	75 00
W. McKee & Co.	100 00
Samuel S. Scott	50 00
Furness, Brinley & Co.	50 00
Estes, Wharton & Co.	50 00
Leonard & Baker	50 00
S. Bonaffon	50 00
Bangs & Maxwell	50 00
Whitney & Lawrence	50 00
Andrews, Wilkins & Co.	50 00
Williams & Arrest	50 00
J. S. Young & Altemus	50 00
De Courcy Hamilton & Evans	50 00
Dale, Ross & Co.	50 00
C. E. Morgan & Co.	50 00
W. & H. K. Kalgnel	40 00
Wm. D. Jones	25 00
T. & F. Evans	25 00
Cash	21 00
Cash	25 00
Coughlin, Bensham & Wilkins	25 00
Wm. S. Stewart & Co.	26 00
Massee & Hinke	25 00
Jones, Warner & Co.	25 00
Riddle, Gill & Co.	25 00
Gemmill & Cresswell	25 00
Elliott & McCowan	25 00
A. S. Jenks	25 00
W. T. B. Duncan	25 00
T. P. Craig & Co.	25 00
D. S. Brown & Co.	25 00
Alex. Wray & Co.	25 00
John S. Barry & Co.	25 00
W. H. & A. H. Love	20 00
Cash	20 00
Pollock & Casselberry	87 00
Sharp, Haines & Co.	50 00
Edwin Hall	50 00
C. Bond, art & Brother	25 00
John W. Thomas	25 00
Cash, per A. J. Glass	20 00
S. B. Fry	10 00
Cash	70 00
Joseph Haney	10 00
M. Madden	10 00
J. & W. E. Wood	10 00
John Reigel	10 00
John Haskell	5 00
Cheamine & Co.	5 00
Henry Bastine	5 00
Cash	5 00
Kahn, Reeder & Kahn	5 00
Kline & Dreibus	5 00
Joan Mein	5 00
Cash	5 00
J. Schindler	5 00
S. Emerling	3 00
Mrs. Blumenthal	2 00
P. Collins	3 00
Cash	2 00
Mary Schweitzer	1 00
Theodore Weil	2 00
Augustus Schneider	2 00
Total	$41,737 50

EDMUND A. SOUDER, Treasurer,
10-15-2t Dock street wharf.

THE UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—Cash acknowledgments for the week ending Oct. 15th, 1864:—

Ladies' Christian Commission, proceeds of a Fair held at San Francisco, Cal., ($81 00 in gold coin, additional	$25,300 00
Christian Commission, Peoria, Ill. per Wm. Reynolds	5,000 00
Army Committee, Cleveland, Ohio per S. H. Mather, Treas.	1,000 00
Collection at Newburgh N. Y. per S. R. Van Duzer	3,751 23
Army Committee, Portland, Me. per Thomas H. Hayes	1,000 00
PHILADELPHIA	
Ladies' Christian Commission, Central M. E. Church per Miss Mary Gray	100 00
Ladies' Christian Commission, Fifth Reformed Presbyterian Church	200 00
Contributions received in Mower Hospital, U. S. A., Chestnut Hill	11 50
Ladies' Christian Commission, Moravian Church per Rev. A. H. Reinke	56 00
Mrs. A. Myers	5 00
Sabbath School First Baptist Church West Philadelphia, per Rev. J. H. Castle	7 50
Sabbath School, First Presbyterian Church, Southwark	6 00
Youths' Christ Prayer Meeting, per J. C. Chase	8 00
Infant Class of the Howard Mission Sabbath School	2 12
Cash	5 00
Amount acknowledged elsewhere in religious papers	2,334 18
	941,930 74
Amount previously acknowledged	856,284 33
	$898,953 06
Error in acknowledging remittance from Oregon	2 72 25
	$897,280 81

JOSEPH PATTERSON, Treasurer.

Stores received by the United States Christian Commission during the week ending October 15, 1864:—
PHILADELPHIA.
2 boxes, Church of the Covenant.
1 box, 1 barrel, Penn Relief Society.
1 package, Mrs. Dr. Mitchell.
1 package, Miss Jackson.
87 other cases acknowledged elsewhere in religious papers.

GEORGE H. STUART, Chairman, U. S. C. C.,
No. 11 BANK Street, Philadelphia.

THE KENSINGTON BANK IN THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.—PHILADELPHIA, September 26.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Banking House, on THURSDAY, the 20th of October, at 11 o'clock A. M., to decide on the expediency of converting the Bank into a National Association, agreeably to an act of Congress approved June 3, 1864, and take such other action as may be necessary. By order of the Board of Directors.

9-26-19t C. T. TERKES, Cashier.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING,
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1864.

A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia will be held at their Banking House on THURSDAY, the 20th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and deciding on the question whether or not the said Bank shall become an Association for carrying on the business of Banking under the Laws of the United States, and of exercising the powers conferred by the Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act Enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States," approved the 23d day of August, 1864, and to take such action in regard thereto as may be necessary and proper.

By order of the Board of Directors.

9-20-20t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES,
NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET,
ABOVE TWENTY-FIRST, October 14, 1864.
ORDERS NO. 1.

I. The Club will assemble on THIS and TO-MORROW EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of drill. It is earnestly requested that all will be present.

II. All members having LAMPS in their possession will return them to the Hall immediately.

III. Companies D and C will report to the Executive Committee Room, at these Headquarters on business of importance, on SATURDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

IV. Persons intending to join the Club are requested to present themselves immediately, to be assigned to a company and to perfect themselves in the drill.

V. Equipments will be ready for sale on THIS and TO-MORROW EVENINGS.

By order of CHARLES W. SMITH,
10-14-2t Chief Marshal.

THE PHILADELPHIA BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1864.

A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia Bank will be held at their Banking House, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding the question whether the said Bank shall become an Association for carrying on the business of banking under the laws of the United States, and of exercising the powers conferred by the act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 23d day of August, 1864, and to take such action in regard thereto as may be necessary and proper.

By order of the Board of Directors.

9-21-wsa2t J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, October 7, 1864.

NOTICE TO CITY LOANHOLDERS.—The City Treasurer will pay, on presentation, all City Loans maturing January 1, 1865, with interest to date of payment.

HENRY BUMM,
10-10-6t City Treasurer.

ARMY, NAVY, AND CITIZEN'S Clothing Emporium. Soulder Straps, Wreaths, &c., in style unsurpassed, at very reduced prices.

FARR,
10-3-1m Merchant Tailor,
No. 19 NINTH Street, above Chesnut.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING.

THOMAS W. EVANS & CO.,

WILL OPEN TO-DAY A

FRESH INVOICE OF

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SILKS,

WHICH, IN CONNECTION WITH THE

ENTIRE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK OF

FANCY SILKS,

They will offer at 30 to 40 per cent. less than their present value.

Nos. 818 & 820 CHESNUT STREET.
10-14-3t

IMMENSE REDUCTION

IN THE

PRICES

OF

DRY GOODS.

JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

MERINOES,
POPLINS and REPS,
EPINGLINES,
CLAN PLAIDS,
ALPACAS and MOHAIRS,
BLACK and FANCY SILKS,
SHAWLS, GLOVES,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS,
REPELLANTS, and CLOAKING CLOTHS,

AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES.

We beg leave to assure the public that we have marked down every article in our stock, and now have it in our power to offer

RARE BARGAINS.

10-5-1m WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

NEW GOODS

AT

LOW PRICES.

THOMAS W. EVANS & CO.,

HAVE NOW OPEN A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

OF

THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS,

EMBRACING

Silks,
Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Cloaks,
Embroideries,
Gloves,
Hosiery, &c.,

Selected with great care in the European and American Markets for the best Retail Trade, and will be offered at REDUCED PRICES, fully equal to the lowest rate of Gold this season.

Nos. 818 & 820 CHESNUT STREET.
10-14-6t

VERY LOW PRICES,

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

NEVER TO BE UNDERSOLD

IS OUR MOTTO!!

OWEN EVANS & CO,

No. 45 N. EIGHTH STREET.

The ladies say our Goods are reduced the lowest and cheapest they can find, and you ought to just see the

GRAND AND GREAT RUSH

FOR CHEAP GOODS!

We are selling off stock, regardless of cost—allow us one to sell less than we do.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS

REDUCED!!!

25 pcs. Dress Goods, fine quality, worth 62½, reduced to 37½ cents.

All colors all Wool De'aine, worth 75, reduced to 50 cents.

"Lupin's Double-width Delaines at a reduction of 50 cents a yard.

Merinoes that we sold for $2 25 reduced to $1 25; that is cheap.

Colored Alpacas that we sold for 75 cents, reduced to 50.

Colored Alpacas that we sold for $1, reduced to 75 cents.

Will have at our

OPENING ON TUESDAY MORNING,

FINE DRESS GOODS,

For Fifty Per Cent. Less than they have been Selling it!

20 pcs. Bayard Small Carrmark with neat figure, 100 cts.

20 pcs. Taparizza-a-Sole, Rich Plaid with Silk Stripes, 65 cents.

1200 pcs. Almayro-a-Sole, Double-shaded Plaids with rich silk.

Carrmark, 37½ cents; latest styles opened.

$10 pcs. Tartan, pure laine Scotch Cloth Plaids, double-width, entirely new, for Children's Cloaking or Dresses, 31 1/2.

50 pcs. Poplins, most handsome designs landed this season, at 40 per cent. less than cost.

BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS.

We have a few left yet that you can buy at a great reduction, and the ladies all say they are very cheap.

BROCHE AND BLANKET SHAWLS.

We are not to be undersold in Shawls, and you can buy them at the reduced prices, great bargains.

100 Striped Broche Shawls reduced from $7 to $5. The above are cheap enough to lay by and sell when gold dollars circulate again.

Balmorals. Linens.

Winter wool Balmorals reduced from $4 to $3 62½. Big loss.

Black and white plaid Balmorals only $2 75, warranted to wash.

Shirting Linens, 50 cents to $1. Reduced.

Imported handsome style Balmorals $5 up to $10 50. Opened on Tuesday.

Men's Shirting Cloths.

Ladies' Cloaking Cloths.

From the immense amount we sell of these Goods you might think we sell them cheap.

MEN'S AND BOY'S CASSIMERES, $1 25 TO $2 75, CHEAP!

MUSLINS,

CALICOES,

FLANNELS.

Reduced all our Muslins less than we can go out and buy them for, just to raise money.

Williamsville and New York Mills, at competition prices. That means you can buy of us less than elsewhere.

Fine all-wool Flannels, reduced 50 cents to 75.

Ballardvale Flannels, 69 cents, worth 87½.

1 Yard-wide Ballardvale Flannel, 81 cents. Reduced from $1.

Shaker Flannel, unshrinkable, 87½ cents to $1. Reduced

All we ask of you is to look at our goods, and buy them at the cheapest place.

WE WILL OPEN ON TUESDAY,

100 pcs. New style, dark color, Calicoes, 22 c., worth 37½.

100 pcs. New style, dark color, Chints, 28 cts., worth 45.

100 pcs. New style, dark color, Chints, 31 cts., worth 50.

We still continue to reduce our goods, while many are marking up on account of the late rise.

OWEN EVANS & CO.,

CHEAP MAMMOTH DRY GOODS HOUSE,

No. 45 N. EIGHTH STREET.

P. S.—Selling off cheap, white goods, white Jaconets and Cambrics; colored Cambrics 22 cents; Hoop Skirts, and Linen Handkerchiefs, at bargains to close out.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY GOODS.

Recollect—Never to be undersold is our motto.

CASSELBERRY,
10- No. 45 N. EIGHTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

113 PRICE & WOOD. 113

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE ARCH.

FLANNELS,

FLANNELS,

FLANNELS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

ALL-WOOL FLANNELS, 40, 50, 55, 60, 70, 75, and 80 cents.

HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHAKER FLANNELS.

WIDE DOMET FLANNELS.

HEAVY RED AND GREY TWILLED FLANNELS.

FINE QUALITY PLAIN RED FLANNELS.

Bleached and Unbleached

CANTON FLANNELS,

At reduced prices.

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.

Heavy yard-wide Bleached Muslin 40 cents a yard, same as sold for 50 cents a yard.

UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, 35 cents a yard up to 65 cents.

5-4 and 10-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS.

Best quality

AMERICAN CHINTZES AND DELAINES,

At the lowest market prices.

LADIES' AND GENTS'

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

HOSIERY, HOSIERY,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LADIES' AND GENTS'

SILK FLEECY-LINED GLOVES.

LADIES' AND GENTS'

CLOTH GLOVES.

LADIES' AND GENTS'

MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

PRICE & WOOD,

No. 113 N. NINTH Street.

N. B.—BEST QUALITY KID GLOVES,
PLAIN AND STITCHED BACKS. 10-15

BLANKETS.

HOUSEKEEPERS, TAKE NOTICE,

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

FORMERLY COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

N.W. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Streets,

Are now offering the largest stock of Blankets to be found in this city, at moderate prices.

BERTH BLANKETS,

CRIB BLANKETS,

CRADLE BLANKETS,

BED BLANKETS, all Sizes.

To dealers we offer the best assortment of all the leading makes. 9-27-tuths-1m

Buy Early and Save the Advance.

WARBURTON & SON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.

To Milliners, Dressmakers, Merchants, AND OTHERS.

We have just opened our

FALL STOCK

OF

CHOICE MILLINERY GOODS,

Of every description and variety, to which we invite attention. Our prices are as low as can be found in the city for first-class Goods.

A liberal discount to wholesale buyers.

WARBURTON & SON,
10-1-stuthim No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

CLOAK AND MANTILLA

Manufactory, and Shawl Emporium,

N. W. Corner ARCH and TENTH STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

S. WELSH & CO.,

Where you can see a Splendid Assortment of the

CHOICEST NOVELTIES,

Where you can get the best Manufactured Garments, and where you can procure the

GENUINE WATER-PROOF CLOAKS,

At the

LOWEST PRICES.

Ladies will find it to their interest to purchase their Cloaks and Shawls at this Establishment.

9-30-tuths-2m S. WELSH & CO.

MERINOES, POPLINS.
Reps, Epinettines, Clan Plaids.
Alpacas, Mohairs, and other Dress Goods.
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

SILKS, SHAWLS.
Repellant Cloths.
Gloves, Linens, and White Goods.
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS.
Linen and Cotton Sheetings.
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

ALL WHO WANT GOOD DRY GOODS AT the very lowest prices, can find them at
10-4-tf JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

OVERCOATS CHEAP,

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

Comprising the largest and choicest display yet offered at Retail,

AND AT PRICES BELOW THE CORRESPONDING REDUCED VALUE OF GOLD.

FRENCH POPLINS,
MERINOES,
ALPACAS,
WOOL DE LAINES &c.,
VERY CHEAP.

We have received at a great sacrifice a large Stock o Medium-priced

DRESS GOODS,

A Job Lot of

AMERICAN DELAINES AND PRINTS,

Which we shall offer very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets,
8-26-3m PHILADELPHIA.

GRAND OPENING

OF THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT STORE OF

JOHN LOUTEY & CO.,

No. 26 S. EIGHTH STREET,

ON

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26,

Where will be found a most beautiful assortment of

DRY GOODS,

CLOAKS, AND SHAWLS,

IN THE CITY.

We have just Opened

1000 Pieces SILKS,
PLAIN AND FANCY.

500 Pieces MERINOES,
PLAIN AND FIGURED.

250 Pieces FRENCH POPLIN,
REP AND FIGURED.

200 Pieces WOOL DE LAINE,
Double and Single Width, Plain and Figured.

150 Pieces MOHAIR ALPACA,
Plain and Figured.

100 Pieces ENGLISH MERINOES,

Also a large Stock of Fancy and Staple

DRESS GOODS.

9-21-1m

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—Second door above Arch. Great Reduction in our immense Stock of Staple and Fancy Trimmings, comprising the best and most fashionable assortment of Ladies' Dress Cloak Trimmings, Ornaments and Buttons of our own make and importation. Silk and Marino Scarfs, all styles of Silk and Chenille Head-Dresses; Nets cheaper than elsewhere; Bugle Gimps and Bugle Buttons; Cloth Merino and Silk Gloves, Kid Gloves of the best makers, Black and Colored Veils, Shawls and Scarf Borders, all widths; Fancy Back and Side Combs, Silk Belt Ribbons, Jet, Steel, and Gilt Belt Buckles, Cloak Tassels of all colors and styles; Magic Ruffings of all sizes and styles at greatly reduced prices; Woollen Goods, as Sontags, Nubias, Hoods; Ladies', Children's, and Misses' Stockings at the cheapest prices; Hair Rolls, Waterfall Rolls, and Waterfall Bows of our own improved methods; Black and White Laces of all grades and styles; Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, in great variety at reduced prices; Ladies' and Gents' Neckties, in great variety, extremely cheap, &c., &c., &c.

Ladies come, one and all, and convince yourselves before buying elsewhere, that it is well worth to your own interest to purchase your Trimmings at the Cheap Store of WILLIAM LONSDALE, No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street, Second door above Arch, next to the corner. 12-8

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH,

AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

Importer and Manufacturer of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing

EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.

Remember the name and number,

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

Above Seventh.

I HAVE NO PARTNER, OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-4m

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN A. STAMBACH,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

LADIES' FANCY FURS,

No. 826 ARCH STREET,

BELOW NINTH,

CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY

To select from a first-class assortment, Consisting of

HUDSON BAY AND MINK SABLE,
ERMINE,
CHINCHILLA,
GERMAN FITCH,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c.,

Made into all the latest styles.

These goods were bought when gold ranged from 190 to 170 and are being sold at small advance on cost at the rates.

EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.

Satisfaction guaranteed. 10-6-tuths-3m

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

DRY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

WHEN IN THE COURSE

OF HUMAN EVENTS

IT BECOMES NECESSARY TO REDUCE

DRY GOODS

TO MEET THE VIEWS OF BUYERS,

WE ARE ALWAYS READY TO DO SO.

As we are now following Gold down as close as we can be followed it up, this is a good time for consumers to come in and buy

NEW FALL GOODS.

Best Stock of Merinoes.
Best Stock of Poplins.
Best Stock of New Silks.
Best Stock of Nobility Plaids.
Best Stock of Dress Goods.
Best Stock of Black Goods.
Best Stock of White Goods.
Best Stock of Lace Goods.
Best Stock of Blankets.
Best Stock of Cloaks.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS.

P. S.—We are free to acknowledge we have sold goods as high as anybody, therefore we can afford to sell now as low as anybody. 9-26-mwfs-1m

TAGG & BRO., CORNER OF TENTH AND PINE, open Bargains from auction.

2 bales Ladies' fine French cloth gloves, 85c to $1.	
2 " " genuine Berlin do. $1 25 and $1 37½.	
2 " " Black and Colored, "Jouvin Systeme," kid gloves, $1 50.	
1 lot unlaced merino vests, 16 to 24 in., 62½c. to $1 87½.	
1 " " Scotch balmoral skirts, $2 50.	
1 " " silk fleecy-lined gloves, 62c.	
1 " buffalo ball-back combs, 50c.	
1 " hair brushes, 31c., old prices.	
1 " high lustre black alpacas, 12½c.	
1 " black crape Parisiennes, for mourning, $1 25.	
1 " plaid Paris fancies, silk plaid, 75c.	
1 " plain colors plaid reps, $1.	
1 " extra heavy wide black bonnet ribbon, 75c.	

Also, ladies' and gents' hose, gloves, heavy shirts, and drawers, notions, &c.

WANTED—An ERRAND BOY. Reference required. 10-15-1t

WINTER HOSIERY

AT

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

Has now in store a full assortment of the celebrated makes of

ENGLISH HOSIERY,

IN

BALBRIGGAN HOSE AND HALF HOSE,

BRETTLE'S HOSE, SHIRTS, AND DRAWERS,

EXTRA HEAVY SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

IN ALL SIZES, FOR GENTLEMEN.
10-7

OFFICE FOR THE

SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW

UNITED STATES

5-20 SIX PER CENT. LOAN.

The Subscribers having been the successful Bidders for a portion of the NEW 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING LOAN, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s, and 1000s, both registered and coupons.

The Interest commences on the 1st of November next and is payable in gold, semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.

All other Government Securities on hand and for sale, and information given concerning investments, at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
10-15-3m Philadelphia.

A FEW HUNDRED SHARES

Tarr Homestead Oil Company

FOR SALE.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

10-15-6t No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

NEW

UNITED STATES

5-20

SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

This Bank has now for sale those very popular and desirable United States Bonds, which have FIVE YEARS to run from November 1, 1864, before the Government has the privilege of redemption.

INTEREST, 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

Payable Semi-Annually in COIN.

C. H. CLARK,
PRESIDENT.

Morton McMichael, Jr.,
CASHIER. 9-15-12t

SIXTH AND M

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1864.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS ON PEACE.

The Doctrine of State Sovereignty.

ITS ADOPTION THE ONLY WAY TO PEACE.

Hopes from the Movement in the North.

THE GEORGIA RESOLUTIONS.

A "Ray of Light from Chicago."

A MILTONIC APOSTROPHE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The following letter from the Rebel Vice President, Hon. ALEX. H. STEPHENS, giving his views upon the peace movement, was written in answer to a letter addressed to him by several of his fellow-citizens of Georgia:—

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ga., Sept. 22, 1864.—Gentlemen:—You will please excuse me for not answering your letter of the 15th inst. sooner. I have been absent nearly a week on a visit to my brother in Sparta, who has been quite out of health for some time. Your letter I found here on my return home yesterday. The delay of my reply thus occasioned I regret.

Without further explanation or apology allow me now to say to you that no person living can possibly feel a more ardent desire for an end to be put to this unnatural and merciless war upon honorable and just terms than I do. But I really do not see that it is in my power or yours, or that of any number of persons in our position, to inaugurate any movement that will even tend to aid in bringing about a result that we and so many more desire.

The movement by our Legislature at its last session, at the instance of the Executive, on this subject, was by authority properly constituted for such a purpose.

That movement, in my judgment, was timely, judicious and in the right direction. Nor has it been without results. The organization of that party at the North to which you refer may justly be claimed as a part of the fruits of it. These, it is to be hoped, will be followed by others of a more marked character, if all in both sections who sincerely desire peace upon correct terms will give that movement thus inaugurated all the aid in their power.

The resolutions of the Georgia Legislature, at its last session, upon the subject of peace, in my judgment, embodied and set forth very clearly those principles upon which alone there can be permanent peace between the different sections of this extensive, once happy and prosperous, but now distracted country.

Easy and perfect solutions to all present troubles, and those far more grievous ones which loom in prospect, and portentiously threaten in the coming future, is nothing more than the simple recognition of the fundamental principle and truth upon which all American constitutional liberty is founded, and upon the maintenance of which alone it can be preserved—that is, the sovereignty, the ultimate absolute sovereignty of the States. This doctrine our Legislature announced to the people at the North and to the world. It is the only key-note to peace—permanent, lasting peace—consistent with the security of the public liberty.

The old Confederation was formed upon this principle. The old Union was afterwards formed upon this principle. No league can ever be formed or maintained between any State, North or South, securing public liberty, upon any other principle.

The whole framework of American institutions, which in so short a time had won the admiration of the world, and to which we were indebted for such an unparalleled career of prosperity and happiness, was formed upon this principle. All our present troubles sprung from a departure from this principle, from a violation of this essential law of our political organization.

In 1776 our ancestors and the ancestors of those who are waging this unholy crusade against us together proclaimed the great and eternal truth for the maintenance of which they jointly pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, that Governments are instituted amongst men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends for which it was formed, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and institute a new Government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such a form as to them may seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

It is needless here to state that by "people," and "governed," in this annunciation, is meant communities and bodies of men capable of organizing and maintaining a Government, not individual members of society. The consent of the governed refers to the will of the mass of the community or State in its organized form, and expressed through its legitimate and properly constituted organs. It was upon this principle the Colonists stood justified before the world in effecting their separation from the mother country. It was upon this principle that the original thirteen coequal and co-sovereign States formed the Federal compact of the old Union in 1787. It is upon the same principle that the present coequal and co-sovereign States of our Confederacy formed their new compact or union.

The idea that the old Union or any Union between sovereign States, consistently with this fundamental truth, can be maintained by force is preposterous. This war springs from an attempt to do this preposterous thing. Superior power may compel a Union of some sort, but it would not be the Union of the old Constitution or of our new. It would be that sort of Union that results from despotism.

The subjugation of the people of the South by the people of the North would necessarily involve the destruction of the Constitution, and the overthrow of their liberties as well as ours. The men or party at the North, to whom you refer, who favor peace, must be brought to a full realization of this truth in all its bearings, before their efforts will result in much practical good. Any peace growing out of a union of States established by force will be as ruinous to them as to us.

The action of the Chicago Convention, so far as its platform of principles goes, presents, as I have said on another occasion, a ray of light, which, under Providence, may prove the dawn of the day to this long and cheerless night, the first ray of light I have seen from the North since the war began. This cheers the heart, and towards it I could almost exclaim, "Hail, holy light, offspring of Heaven, first born of the eternal coeternal beam. May I express thee unblamed, since God is light."

Indeed, I could have quite so exclaimed, but for the sad reflection that whether it shall bring healing in its beams or be lost in a dark and ominous eclipse ere its good work be done, depends so much upon the action of others who may not regard it and view it as I do. So at best it is but a ray, a small and remulous ray, enough only to gladden the heart and quicken the hope.

The prominent and leading idea of that Convention seems to have been a desire to reach a peaceful adjustment of our present difficulties and strife through the medium of a convocation of the States. They propose to suspend hostilities, to see what can be done, if anything, by negotiations of some sort. This is one step in the right direction. To such a Convention of the States I should have no objection, as a peaceful conference and interchange of views between equal and sovereign Powers, just as the Convention of 1787 was called and assembled.

The properly constituted authorities at Washington and Richmond, the duly authorized representatives of the two confederacies of States now at war with each other, might give their assent to such a proposition. Good might result from it. It would be an appeal on both sides from the sword to reason and justice. All wars which do not result in the extinction or extermination of one side or the other must be ended sooner or later by some sort of negotiation.

From the discussion or interchange of views in such a Convention, the history as well as the true nature of our institutions and the relation of the States toward each other and towards the federal head, would doubtless be much better understood, generally, than they now are; but I should favor such a proposition only as a peaceful conference, as the Convention of 1787 was. I should be opposed to leaving the questions at issue to the absolute decision of such a body.

Delegates might be clothed with powers to consult and agree, if they could, upon some plan of adjustment, to be submitted for subsequent ratification by the sovereign States whom it affected, before it should be obligatory or binding, and then binding only on such as should so ratify it. It becomes the people of the South, as well as the people of the North, to be quite as watchful and jealous of their rights as their common ancestors were.

The maintenance of liberty in all ages, times and countries, when such wrongs it has existed, has required not only constant vigilance and jealousy, but it has often required the greatest privations and sufferings and sacrifices that people or States are ever subjected to. Through such an ordeal we are now passing. Through a like and even severer ordeal our ancestors passed in their struggle for the principles which it has devolved upon us thus to defend and maintain.

But great as our sufferings and sacrifices have been and are, to which you allude, they are as yet far short of the like sufferings and sacrifices which our fathers bore with patience, courage and fortitude in the crisis that tried men's souls, in their day. These are the virtues that nerved them in their hour of need. Their illustrious and glorious example bids us not to under-estimate the priceless inheritance they achieved for us at such a cost of treasure and blood.

Great as are the odds we are struggling against, they are not greater than those against which they successfully struggled. In point of reverses our condition is not to be compared with theirs. Should Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Augusta, Macon, Montgomery, and even Petersburg and Richmond fall, our condition would not then be worse or less hopeful than theirs was in the darkest hour that rested on their fortunes.

With wisdom on the part of those who control our destiny in the Cabinet and in the field, in husbanding and properly wielding our resources at their command, and in securing the hearts and affections of the people in the great cause of right and liberty for which we are struggling, we could suffer all these losses and casualties, and greater even, and still triumph in the end.

At present, however, I do not see, as I stated in the outset, that you or I, or any number of persons in our position, can do anything towards inaugurating any new movement looking to a peaceful solution of the present strife. The war on our part is purely and entirely defensive in its character. How long it will continue to be thus wickedly and mercilessly waged against us depends upon the people of the North.

Georgia, our own State, to whom we owe allegiance, has with great unanimity proclaimed the principles upon which a just and permanent peace might be established and obtained. The Congress of the Confederate states has fully vested with an indorsement of these principles. All you and I, and others in our position, therefore, can do on that line at this time, is to sustain the movement already inaugurated, and to the utmost of our ability, to hold up those principles as the surest hope of restoring soundness to the public mind of the North, as the brazen serpent was held up for the healing of Israel in the wilderness.

The chief aid and encouragement we can give the peace party at the North is to keep before them these great fundamental principles and truths, which alone will lead them and us to permanent and lasting peace, with possession and enjoyment of constitutional liberty. With these principles once recovered, the future would take care of itself, and there would be no more war so long as they should be adhered to.

All questions of boundaries, confederacies and union or unions would naturally and easily adjust themselves, according to the interests of parties and the exigencies of the times. Herein lies the true law of the balance of power and the harmony of states.

Yours respectfully,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

LETTER FROM GEN. BUTLER.

He Talks to Commissioner Ould.

OUR COLORED PRISONERS PUT TO WORK BY THE REBELS.

Butler Puts an Equal Number of Rebels to Work.

HE INAUGURATES A SYSTEM OF RETALIATION.

His Determination to Carry it Out.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, Oct. 12, via WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—This morning a flag of truce was sent out from Fort Harrison, under charge of Lieutenant-Colonel KIRBY. Its object was to convey to the commander of the Rebel forces on the north side of the James River several written communications from General BUTLER.

General Butler Proposes to Exchange

All naval prisoners according to equivalents of assimilated rank set forth in the cartel, the excess to be made up in officers and men on either part from the army. This proposition is made because of a previous statement made by Commissioner OULD that he would exchange all naval prisoners without distinction. The following communications explain themselves:—

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE JAMES, IN THE FIELD, Oct. 12, 1864.—SIR:—I inclose copy of an advertisement cut from a Richmond paper, where the military officer commanding the camp near Richmond calls upon their masters to come forward and make claim to the services and labor of certain colored men therein described.

Some of these are believed to be soldiers of the United States army, captured in arms. If I am mistaken in this belief I desire to be properly corrected. I have ordered to such manual labor as I deem most fitting to meet the exigency an equal number of prisoners of war held by us, and I shall continue to order to labor captives in war to an equal number of all the soldiers of the United States, who I have reason to believe are held to labor and service by the forces you represent, until I am notified that this practice on your part has ceased.

Much as I regret the necessity imposed upon me to do this, yet I am compelled by the strictest convictions of duty thus to inaugurate a system of retaliation which will be firmly carried out. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

To Hon. ROBERT OULD, Commissioner of Exchange, Richmond, Va.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, IN THE FIELD, Oct. 12, 1864.—SIR:—I inclose herewith an affidavit, showing the employment of one hundred and ten United States colored soldiers by the artillery officers of the Confederate forces in the trenches near Fort Gilmer, a practice justified by no rule of war, or claim heretofore made by the Confederate authorities.

I have ordered a like number of officers and soldiers captured by us—preferably as many of the Virginia reserve forces by whom this outrage is being done as I have captured—into the canal at Dutch Gap, and put them at hard labor, and shall continue to add to their number until the practice is stopped.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

To Hon. ROBERT OULD, Commissioner of Exchange, Richmond, Va.

Accompanying the last communication are four affidavits made by deserters, establishing the fact that the Rebels are doing just what General BUTLER alleges, namely, putting the colored soldiers captured from us to work upon their fortifications.

Address of the Union State Central Committee.

ROOMS OF UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, No. 1305 CHESNUT STREET, Oct. 14, 1864.—The returns of the late election, now in the possession of this Committee, enable it to announce that Pennsylvania has decided against all armistices and attempts at peace until Rebellion is broken and treason silenced. True to its last honor, the Keystone State arrays herself by the side of Ohio and Indiana, and proclaims to the world her confidence in an Administration true to the Union of the States, and her intention to sustain that Administration in power until the Union is restored.

The Union party have carried the State, elected three members of Congress, and elected a majority of both Houses of the Legislature on the home vote, and the soldiers' vote, as far as received, indicates the gain of two more members of Congress and a clear Union majority of fifteen thousand votes. This is a most gratifying result, and should fill the heart of every loyal man with joy. Its importance cannot be overestimated, in view of the fact that some seventeen thousand soldiers who cause home last year and voted for Governor CURTIN are now absent with the army and are yet to be heard from. Besides, it is computed that under the last call of the President, and within the past few months, twenty-three thousand of our citizens have gone forth to the field. These men are scattered over the whole country, and owing to the active operations now in progress it has been impossible for the Commissioners appointed for that purpose to obtain all their votes. Thousands and thousands of votes have thus been lost to the Union party, which party can only be depended on to feed the army with fighting material. Under these circumstances the Committee regard the victory achieved as a grand triumph, and congratulate the country upon it. The re-election of Mr. LINCOLN is certain. In November the State will give a greatly increased majority. There will be but two tickets, and party lines will be more distinctly drawn. No local jealousies or differences will divide our friends, and, united on the great issue, Pennsylvania will poll a vote for LINCOLN and JOHNSON which will prove that she is second to none of her sister States in devotion to the Federal Government.

SIMON CAMERON,
Chairman Union State Central Committee.

General Sherman and the Red River Expedition.

General Sherman, in his official report, goes out of his way to speak of the Red river expedition, thus:—

"These figures were approximated, but never reached; the Army of the Tennessee failing to receive certain divisions that were still kept on the Mississippi river, resulting from the unfavorable issue of the Red river expedition."

While the General was on the subject, perhaps it would have been well for him to have gone a little further, and stated who initiated the Red river expedition, and what, if anything, he had to do with it. There is an unwritten history connected with that expedition which is quite interesting.

—The manner of advertising for a husband in Java is by placing an empty flower-pot on the portico roof, which is as much as to say, "A young lady is in the house. Husband wanted."

FOURTH EDITION

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

LATEST ARMY NEWS

MOSEBY'S LAST RAID.

Particulars of the Funeral of the Late Chief Justice Taney.

Special to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—The *Star* says:—The mail-steamer *Webster*, from City Point, brings up a number of officers returning to their homes on leave of absence. She reports nothing new from the front, and during the time she laid at City Point, which was from 4 o'clock Thursday evening until Friday morning at 10 o'clock, not a gun was heard.

Parties from Montgomery county, Md., report that a body of guerilla cavalry, estimated at from one hundred and fifty to two hundred, crossed the Potomac at White's ferry, six miles above Edwards' ferry, yesterday afternoon. The guerillas are supposed to be commanded by Colonel White in person, as he knows the ground thoroughly.

At twelve o'clock last night a report was received at Rockville that the guerillas had entered Poolesville, ransacked the stores, and then fired the town. The distance from White's Ferry to Poolesville is eleven miles, and thence to Rockville is eighteen miles.

A few days ago a party of Rebel cavalry appeared on the south side of the Potomac in the neighborhood of Muddy Branch, but that point being guarded by a large force of our cavalry, they did not attempt a crossing.

At 2 o'clock this morning a report reached here from our advanced posts on the Rockville road that, last evening, two thousand mounted Rebels crossed the river at the mouth of the Monocacy, and were moving in the direction of Rockville. The military authorities here, however, believe that the number of Rebels is greatly overrated, and that it is nothing more than a horse-stealing raid.

The Rebel raid has occasioned considerable alarm in Montgomery county, and this morning the farmers in the vicinity of Rockville were engaged in running their stock off towards Washington.

General Harden, in command on the Rockville road, has sent a force in pursuit of the raiders, and it is believed they will not get off with impunity, or much plunder, this time.

This morning at half-past 7 o'clock the remains of Chief Justice Taney left for Frederick in a special train consisting of two cars.

The entire arrangements were under the direction of Marshal Lamon—Mr. Jenkins, of Baltimore, being the undertaker. Shortly after six o'clock, the friends of the deceased commenced to assemble at the late residence of the Chief Justice, on Indiana avenue, among whom were President Lincoln, Secretary Seward, Attorney-General Bates, and Postmaster-General Dennison. After the family and friends had taken a last look at the features of the deceased, the lid of the coffin was closed, and the corpse was borne to the hearse by six colored servants.

At a few minutes to seven o'clock the procession moved off in the following order:—

Four detailed policemen.
Carriage containing Rector Walker, of St. Patrick's Church, and Dr. Grafton Tyler, of Georgetown, one of the physicians who attended the deceased.
Pall-bearers in Carriages, viz.:—Messrs. J. M. Carlisle, W. J. Stone, Jr., D. W. Middleton, Clerk of the Supreme Court; W. H. Lamon, Marshal of the District of Columbia, Conway Robinson, and Mr. Tyler, of Frederick.
Hearse, containing the corpse, on either side of which walked two policemen.
Carriages containing J. Mason Campbell and son, Joseph Taney, nephew of deceased, and, we believe, the only male relative of the name living, and Messrs. Howard and Perrine, relatives of the deceased.
Carriage containing President Lincoln.
Carriage containing Secretary of State, Postmaster-General, and Attorney-General.
Carriages containing other friends of the deceased followed by other carriages containing the servants.

High mass will be celebrated, after which the body will be interred in the cemetery at that place. In accordance with the wishes of the family, there will be as little display as possible, and probably there will be no sermon preached.

All those who accompanied the remains, with the exception of the President, Secretary Seward, and Postmaster-General Dennison, who are unable to leave the city on account of the press of business, took their seats in the cars, which shortly after left for Frederick.

The train will arrive at Frederick at half-past 11 o'clock, after taking on at the Relay House a number of the friends of the deceased from Baltimore, and the remains will be immediately taken to the Catholic church.

THE RESULT IN INDIANA.

Despatch from Gov. Morton.

EIGHT UNION CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

"Old Nol's" Majority Twenty-Four Thousand.

VOTE IN PENNSYLVANIA VERY CLOSE.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, October 15.—Governor Morton has just telegraphed to Governor Curtin as follows:—

INDIANAPOLIS, October 15.—To His Excellency A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania:—We have elected eight Union members of Congress, being a gain of four.

The lower house of the Legislature is decidedly Union. The Senate is a tie, and probably Democratic by one to two members. My majority is not less than twenty thousand, and the prospect is that it will be a few thousand more.

(Signed) OLIVER P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

Pennsylvania is very close, not five hundred majority either way on the home vote.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We respectfully invite special attention to our elegant assortment of
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
Comprising BOYS', GIRLS', INFANTS', and MISSES' Clothing in every variety, in the latest styles, and of superior workmanship.
Special attention paid to MISSES' DRESSMAKING.
The public are invited to call and examine.
M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET.

FIFTH EDITION

THE NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.

The Whole Amount Awarded.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—Secretary Fessenden to-day awarded the new loan, accepting all bids of and above thirty-one one-hundredths premium; or about sixty per cent. of the amount bid at that figure, as will make the forty millions asked for by the Government.

Personal.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—Major-General Dodge, from Atlanta, Major-General Doyle, of Halifax, N. S., and Hon. Simeon Draper, of New York, arrived at Willard's this morning.

General Banks will return to New Orleans after spending two or three times in the canvass.

Chief Justiceship.

The Chief Justiceship lies between Messrs. Chase and Stanton.

Good News Expected.

Good news from the army may be soon expected.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 14.—Two heavy shocks of an earthquake were felt in the lower part of this State last night, and another to-day, but no damage was done.

Advices from China to August 20 confirm the news of the capture of Nankin by the Imperialists.

Japanese advices of September 3 say that a naval expedition had sailed to chastise Prince Leehosin, who still closes the inland sea and interrupts the commerce of Nagasaki. The expedition will consist of nine British, four Dutch, three French, and one American vessel. This movement will not lead to war, but is simply to punish an independent prince.

The steamer *Brother Jonathan* brought from the Oregon, Idaho, and British Columbia mines to-day about $300,000 in gold. The yield of the northern mines is steadily increasing.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

BOSTON, October 15.—George S. Freemantle, a man twenty-seven years of age, shot his wife and then himself last night, at a boarding-house in Medford. The act was caused by jealousy. Both are alive to-day, but are expected to die.

SECRETARY STANTON GONE TO THE FRONT.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—The Secretary of War has gone to City Point, accompanied by the Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General, and Surgeon-General, to confer with General Grant upon the war estimates for the ensuing year. It is believed that, by the transfer of the seat of war to the cotton States a considerable reduction of expenditures may be made, especially in the forage and subsistence departments.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, October 15.—The *Etna* and *Saxonia* sailed for Europe to-day with $122,000 in specie.

OUR NEXT CHIEF JUSTICE.

A very grave responsibility has devolved upon President Lincoln, through the vacation by death, for the second time during the present century, of the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. That this responsibility will be nobly met must be the prayer of every lover of his country.

Old John Adams, on the very eve of his retirement from office, designated John Marshall, of Virginia, for this important post—one of the many wise and patriotic acts for which adequate credit has never been given to Washington's immediate successor. The civilized world has learned to honor Marshall as one of the ablest and soundest of those great, pure jurists who are from time to time vouchsafed to bless mankind.

After George Washington, we doubt that any man has done so much to preserve the gratitude and reverence of the American people as did John Marshall. General Jackson was required to designate Marshall's successor, and his choice fell on Roger B. Taney—not so great, not so wise a man as Marshall, but still an able, learned upright judge, whose one signal aberration from the line of duty his surviving countrymen will now hasten to forget. Save in that instance, we doubt not that he endeavored to tread rigidly in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor.

President Lincoln is very likely to be personally estimated by the next generation according to his choice of a Chief Justice. If he gives us a great, pure, true, illustrious jurist—one who comprehends the relations of law to liberty and reverencing them both—he will be signally exalted thereby in the judgment of the next age; while, should he appoint some one who seeks the post, but is not required by it—should he employ his great opportunity to the paltry end of securing a friend, satisfying a grumbler, or paying a political or personal debt—he will sadden millions and indelibly tarnish his fame.

Notoriously, the bench of the Supreme Court is not so strong as it was forty years ago; emphatically, it needs to be reinforced and elevated in the good opinion of the nation. We trust the President will take ample time, avoid all commixture, repel sycophants, resist importunities, resolved that his choice of Chief Justice shall be the crowning grace of a career of exalted and beneficent public service. No man can possibly have any claim to so lofty a trust that is not wholly founded in pre-eminent ability, integrity, and worth.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The Managers of the NEW YORK JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION respectfully announce that the
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
of the Series to be given,
will take place
ON SATURDAY NEXT,
ON SATURDAY NEXT,
ON SATURDAY NEXT,
October 15,
for which they have secured the valuable services of the world-renowned Pianist,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
Mrs. HENRIETTA BEHRENS,
and several other
PROMINENT ARTISTS,
whose names will be announced to-morrow.
To-gether with a
GRAND ORCHESTRA,
under the direction of
ADOLPH BIRGFELD,
Musical Director.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Can be had at the Office of the Association, No. 613 CHESNUT Street. 10-13-2t

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.
VESTVALI! VESTVALI!
BEL DEMONIO!
SECOND WEEK OF VESTVALI.
TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT,
BEL DEMONIO.
With new Scenery, New Dresses, New Machinery, &c.
ANGELO.....VESTVALI.
In which she will sing
"YOU ARE THE STAR," and "BRAVE MARCO."
Box office open from 10 to 3.
VESTVALI, BEL DEMONIO,
EVERY NIGHT.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, October 15, 1864,
THE WARREN COMEDY COMBINATION
IN TWO GLORIOUS PIECES.
The performance will commence with the favorite Comedy, in three acts,
THE BABES IN THE WOOD.
Jeremiah Beetle.....Mr. William Warren
Lady Blanche Rushton.....Miss Josie Orton
Frank Rushton.....Mr. Charles Barron
Mrs. Beetle.....Miss Emily Mestayer
To conclude with the charming afterpiece,
TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—TO-NIGHT.—
MISS MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN, the Heroic and Beautiful Girl—The Famous Union Spy and Scout, whose Thrilling Adventures are so well known, will appear in
MAJOR'S UNIFORM.
And relate her experience while in "Dixie," her capture, sentence, and escape, and appointment as
CAPTAIN OF CAVALRY.
180th Night of THE WONDERFUL STEREOTICON.
Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock. See descriptive programmes. 10-10-6t

GROVER & BAKER'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, *Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, or Brick-dust Deposit*, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
For Weaknesses arising from Excessive Indiscretion. The constitution once affected with *Organic Weakness* requires the aid of medicine to *strengthen and invigorate the system*, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
In affections peculiar to "FEMALES," is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularities; Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations; Ulcerated, or Schirrous State of the Uterus; Leuchorrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH
Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from Habits of Dissipation, at *little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure*; completely superseding those *unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury*, in all these diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
In all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in "*Male*" or "*Female*," *from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.* It is pleasant in taste and odor. "*Immediate*" *in action*, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of *Bark or Iron.*
Those suffering from *Broken Down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the Remedy at once.*
The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect *his bodily Health, Mental Powers, Happiness, and his Posterity.*

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.
WE MAKE NO SECRET OF INGREDIENTS.
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
Is composed of *Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries*, selected with great care and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the city of Philadelphia, and now prescribed by the most eminent of the faculty, and have been admitted to use in the United States Army, and are also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $6. Delivered to any address, accompanied by explicit directions. Direct letters to
HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
No. 594 Broadway, New York,
Or HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot,
No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia.
Beware of counterfeits. Ask for HELMBOLD'S, and take no other.
Physician in attendance from 7 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M.
Sold by Druggists everywhere. 9-14-1m&w-3m

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S
GREAT METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY
FOR DEAFNESS,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,
CATARRH,
NEURALGIA,
RHEUMATISM,
ASTHMA,
SCROFULA,
BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS,
THROAT DIFFICULTIES,
Diseased Eyes, Loss of Hair, Dyspepsia, Enlargement of the Liver, Diseases of the Kidneys, Constipation, Gravel, Piles, Insanity, Fits, Paralysis, Rush of Blood to the Head,
CONSUMPTION,
With all and every Disease which Infests the human body, cured effectually by
MRS. M. G. BROWN'S
METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY.
PRICE $5.
OFFICES:—No. 910 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, No. 16 BOND Street, New York, and at No. 18 PEMBERTON Square, Boston.

No boring with instruments.
No blowing in the ears.
No ramming up the nostrils of irritating wires.
No pouring medicines down the throat.
The METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY will reach every part that drugs and instruments will reach, and thousands of places besides.
Truth is mighty and must prevail; error is impersonated with death—consequently must sooner or later sink into oblivion.
In all the universe there is nothing so completely swallowed up in error as the facts, forces, and motives connected with the physical and mental constitution of the race.
This sad state of things is the result of ignorance and blindness on the part of those who profess to administer health and life to the people, who in fact, the majority ignore God from the system altogether. All Physics find their existence in metaphysics, and can never be understood apart from the same.
There are men who make a business of treating specific diseases. They prepare instruments, too barbarous to think of, upon which to experiment—on poor silly victims, who have strength, neither physically nor mentally, to suggest such *death dealing experiments.*
He who created the human body always speaks of it as a mighty whole, and the man must be a knave or fool who would attempt to divide the system into sections, and treat any disease specifically, independent of the parts or mighty whole to which they belong. All such practitioners treat effects, but know nothing of the cause whatever. Thus the world is nothing less than a vast hospital.
The alarming condition of the people physically, especially the young, who are old with disease before they begin to bud into life, together with our sad experience in having been bereaved of dear friends, who have passed into untimely graves by being operated on.
These circumstances, with many others which might be mentioned, are an irresistible stimulus to the people to demand of every man who has the life and health of themselves and their loved ones in his hands, and is continually administering medicines which the patient is not allowed to know the name or nature of, I say under these circumstances the people have a right to demand of every such physician to furnish them with a clear title to his character, that they may know his qualifications, &c., &c.; indeed every physician should be compelled to have it hung up in his office at all hours. It is only through this channel that the public can have any safety or guide-board for their future dear to us—life and health; otherwise life may be in the hands of a man more qualified for a blacksmith than a physician.
In this way inherent qualifications, which are indispensable in a physician, are sure to be detected and exhibited. Were this universally done, thousands would leave the profession who have never qualified them for. If nature qualifies not there can be no suitable qualification, as, in order to detect the first cause of disease, it is requisite and indispensably necessary to inherit Casuality, Metaphysical Power and Concentration—and must also be inherited by all who would be successful in finding an antidote capable of destroying the cause of disease. There is no channel by which the causes can be reached with certainty but the one I have described.
Therefore I say with confidence to the world, that it is through inheriting these rare combinations of character that I have been enabled to detect the first cause of disease. The cause is not, as many suppose it to be, a disease. It is an inmitted law between soul and body, which, the Apostle Paul tells us, is always warring against each other. This law seems to be stopped, then disease ceases, produces disease in diversified forms, and if disease is experimented on or tampered with it takes a firmer grip of the constitution and multiplies in other forms and other localities of the system, thus destroying the whole machinery of the human body.
Remember, the Stomach and the Liver have nothing to do with the cause of the disease. The treating of these organs, for the cause, has sent millions to an untimely grave.
With confidence I say to the world that my Metaphysical Discovery is the only remedy ever offered to the world which will thoroughly annihilate the root of disease. The discovery consists of three distinct preparations; one for the scalp, one for the eyes, and one for the ears. These work in conjunction, and strike at the root of the disease. When I say all, I mean every disease that ever infested the human body.

A LADY IN THE LAST STAGE OF CONSUMPTION CURED.
From the Boston Journal.
JULY 27, 1864.—I, Mrs. Nancy Sloan, of No. 83 Warren street, Charlestown, do certify that I have been afflicted for ten years. My right side was so paralyzed that I could not lie on it. During that time I suffered from catarrh, sore throat, would cough from one to five hours at a time, was very nervous; could not sleep at night. I had a long fever two years since, which reduced me to a skeleton. I had all the medical advice and medicines money could procure, but all to no purpose. I was fast sinking in the last stage of consumption. I was confined to bed when Mrs. H. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery was sent me. It was applied according to direction. I felt no better, but rather worse for the first three
My friends wanted me to give up, saying it would kill me; that I was too far gone and too weak to try anything more. But my mother said I would die if I did not find relief in the Discovery, and as it was the last hope to cure me she would continue it. We soon found that it was the circulation which was choking into my system which was taking effect. As the circulation kept increasing my disease began to break up. It was six weeks after I began to apply the medicine before I could gather strength to go into Boston to see Mrs. M. G. Brown, and then I had to have help. The second time I ventured I went without help, and the third time I found my way without any difficulty. I began the use of the Metaphysical Discovery in May, and the result is on this 27th of July, that health and strength is fast returning to my emaciated frame.
My paralyzed side is restored to vigor; I can now rest well on it. My catarrh is gone. My cough, my nervousness, and sore throat are gone. I sleep well. All my irregularities have disappeared, and I must acknowledge that, by the providence of God, I was directed to the use of Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery, and by it taken from the mouth of the grave and restored to my family and friends. I know my diseases are gone, and a general circulation has taken place, but expect it will take time to regain my lost flesh and strength.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DEAFNESS OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.
I, John A. Newcomb, of Quincy, do certify that I have been entirely deaf in my left ear for twenty years, and for the past six years my right ear has been so deaf that I could not hear conversation or public speaking of any kind. I could not hear the church bells ring while I was sitting in the church. I have also been troubled for a number of years with a very sore throat, so that I was obliged to give up singing in church, for I had lost my voice. I had great trouble in my head, terrible noises, almost to deafness. My head felt numb and stupid, and was a source of constant trouble to me.
I tried every remedy that could be thought of. I went to aurists; but as they wanted to use instruments I would have nothing to do with them. About one month since I obtained Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery, and used it according to the directions on the bottles. And the result is that the hearing of both ears is perfectly restored, so that I can hear as well as I ever did. The great trouble in my head is entirely gone. My head feels perfectly easy and at rest. My throat, which was so diseased, is entirely cured, and I have recovered my voice again. I would not take one thousand dollars for the benefit I have received in the use of Mrs. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR, DISEASED EYES, AND LOSS OF INTELLECT.
PHILADELPHIA, September 7, 1861.—I, Henry Marville, Jefferson street (near Mr. Brownhold's coal yard), Germantown, do certify that my son Joshua took a bad fever and catarrh on the breast, which left him with discharges from the ear and diseased eyes. The discharges never ceased. His ears became quite large and unnatural, covered with scab. The pillows had to be changed during the night, so saturated were they with the discharges; it would be impossible to describe the condition of his eyes. My family physician said he would go blind. His intellect also became impaired, that he cared not to be, or play with children. He took no notice of anything around him. None but the parent can tell what our sufferings were to look on our child in this condition.
Most providentially, about one year ago, I saw Mrs. M. G. Brown's "Metaphysical Discovery" advertised in the *Ledger*. I went to the Office, 910 Arch street, and procured the medicine. My wife applied it faithfully and perseveringly. The medicine worked slowly at the beginning, but still we persevered, and the result is that our son is entirely cured of his diseases. His intellect seems to have awakened out of the sleep of death. He is considered now a bright and intelligent boy. The discharges from his ears have entirely ceased, and his ears have become small and natural. His eyes are clear and strong. My wife and myself are well satisfied with the great cure performed on our child by Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery, and most heartily commend it to all who suffer.
Mrs. M. G. Brown's Celebrated Poor Richard's Eye Water, $1 per bottle; small size 25 cents. Scalp Renovator, $1 per bottle.

A REMARKABLE CURE OF BLINDNESS.
CAMBRIDGE, C. W., July 25, 1864.—Mrs. M. G. Brown:—